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YUGOSLAVIA

PREPARED BY

THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

950 YONGE STREET

TORONTO, ONTARIO

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YUGOSLAVIA

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Prepared by:  
Foreign Market Development Section,  
Trade and Industry Division,  
Department of Trade and Development.



# YUGOSLAVIA





GEORGIA



## YUGOSLAVIA

SECTION	CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
	Highlights	
1.	Geography	1
2.	Climate	2
3.	Population	2
4.	Constitution and Government	3
5.	Economy - General	4
5a.	Transportation	6
6.	Agriculture	8
6a.	Fishing	11
7.	Forestry	11
8.	Mining	12
9.	Industry	13
9a.	Steel Industry	13
b.	Nonferrous Metallurgy	14
c.	Engineering	14
d.	Woodworking Industry	16
e.	Chemical Industry	16
f.	Food Processing Industry	17
g.	Textile Industry	17
10.	Tourism	18
11.	Energy	18
11a.	Electricity	18
b.	Atomic Energy	20
12.	Gross Social Product	21
13.	Foreign Trade	22
14.	Canadian Foreign Trade with Yugoslavia	29
14a.	Ontario Exports to Yugoslavia	36
15.	Balance of Trade	37

(continued)

# CONTENTS

Page	Chapter
1	1. Introduction
2	2. Theoretical Foundations
3	3. Experimental Methods
4	4. Results and Discussion
5	5. Conclusions
6	6. Acknowledgments
7	7. References
8	8. Appendix A
9	9. Appendix B
10	10. Appendix C
11	11. Appendix D
12	12. Appendix E
13	13. Appendix F
14	14. Appendix G
15	15. Appendix H
16	16. Appendix I
17	17. Appendix J
18	18. Appendix K
19	19. Appendix L
20	20. Appendix M
21	21. Appendix N
22	22. Appendix O
23	23. Appendix P
24	24. Appendix Q
25	25. Appendix R
26	26. Appendix S
27	27. Appendix T
28	28. Appendix U
29	29. Appendix V
30	30. Appendix W
31	31. Appendix X
32	32. Appendix Y
33	33. Appendix Z



SECTION	CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
16.	Balance of Payments	37
17.	Economic and Trade Policy	38
17a.	Yugoslavian Foreign Trade Regulations	39
b.	Tariff and Nontariff Barriers	40
c.	Foreign Exchange Regime in Yugoslavia	40
d.	Banking in Yugoslavia	41
e.	Investment	42
f.	Representation of Foreign Firms in Yugoslavia	43
18.	Conclusions	44

TABLES: I SELECTED YUGOSLAVIAN FINANCIAL STATISTICS

II THE FEDERAL BUDGET OF YUGOSLAVIA

III SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON YUGOSLAVIA

APPENDIX: A IMPORTS OF YUGOSLAVIA BY SELECTED COMMODITIES  
AND COUNTRIES, 1965 - 1966

B EXPORTS OF YUGOSLAVIA BY SELECTED COMMODITIES  
AND COUNTRIES, 1965 - 1966

C CANADIAN EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA, 1966 - 1967

D CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA, 1966 - 1967

E ONTARIO EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA - 1966

F UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA OF  
DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, 1966

G PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN YUGOSLAVIA, CURRENCY AND  
EXCHANGE RATES

Page No.	Chapter	Section
11	Balance of Payments	10
12	Monetary and Trade Policy	11
13	International Trade and Trade Organization	12
14	Trade and Monetary Policy	13
15	Foreign Exchange and Balance of Payments	14
16	Monetary Policy	15
17	Monetary and Trade Policy	16
18	Monetary and Trade Policy	17
19	Monetary and Trade Policy	18
20	Monetary and Trade Policy	19

TABLE 1: SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
IN THE FEDERAL TERRITORY OF YUKON  
AND SELECTED DATA ON YUKON

1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - 1980 - 1985  
2. PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - 1980 - 1985  
3. EMPLOYMENT - 1980 - 1985  
4. UNEMPLOYMENT - 1980 - 1985  
5. POPULATION - 1980 - 1985  
6. MIGRATION - 1980 - 1985  
7. INFLATION - 1980 - 1985  
8. INTEREST RATE - 1980 - 1985  
9. EXCHANGE RATE - 1980 - 1985  
10. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS - 1980 - 1985  
11. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
12. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
13. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
14. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
15. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
16. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
17. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
18. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
19. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
20. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
21. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
22. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
23. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
24. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
25. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
26. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
27. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
28. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
29. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
30. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
31. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
32. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
33. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
34. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
35. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
36. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
37. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
38. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
39. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
40. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
41. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
42. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
43. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
44. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
45. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
46. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
47. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
48. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
49. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
50. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
51. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
52. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
53. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
54. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
55. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
56. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
57. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
58. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
59. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
60. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
61. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
62. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
63. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
64. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
65. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
66. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
67. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
68. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
69. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
70. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
71. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
72. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
73. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
74. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
75. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
76. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
77. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
78. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
79. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
80. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
81. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
82. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
83. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
84. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
85. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
86. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
87. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
88. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
89. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
90. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
91. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
92. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
93. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
94. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
95. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
96. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
97. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985  
98. MONETARY POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
99. TRADE POLICY - 1980 - 1985  
100. FOREIGN EXCHANGE - 1980 - 1985



## YUGOSLAVIA

### HIGHLIGHTS

Yugoslavia has an area of 98,766 square miles. The population (1965) was 19.5 million. It is made up of five nationalities: Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrins. About 1 million Yugoslavs live outside Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia is a federal state. It is composed of six Republics: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro, and two autonomous provinces: Kosovo-Metohia and the Vojvodina.

The socialist character of the Yugoslav regime has been reaffirmed by the new Constitution. Individual ownership of the means of production is expressly prohibited, with the exception of small agricultural holdings and handicrafts.

The head of Yugoslavia is Mr. Josip Broz Tito, life President of the Republic.

The system of worker-management in the factories, together with the introduction of important elements of market mechanism, are the most important factors in the recent economic system of Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia was first among the Communist countries to recognize the prime importance of profitability in economic activity.

The main target of Yugoslav economic policy has been industrial development. Handicrafts in Yugoslavia are still of considerable importance. However they cannot develop on a large scale since the maximum number of assistants a handicraft may employ is still limited to five.

Private agricultural production still holds the major share in Yugoslavian agriculture, despite the fact that private farmers are not allowed to own or rent more than 10 hectares (some 25 acres) of land. Although wheat continues to dominate crop production, increasing quantities of maize are being produced.

Yugoslavia is making a concentrated effort to increase its production of livestock and livestock products. Breeding stock is being imported to upgrade existing standards of livestock.

Agricultural output in Yugoslavia has been unable to keep pace with the population growth and the increasing level of living. As a result, Yugoslavia has found it necessary to import large quantities of food from abroad in recent years.

Forests in Yugoslavia cover an area of 8.7 million hectares. Forestry represents one of Yugoslavia's most important natural resources.

Yugoslavia is fairly well endowed with a variety of mineral resources, e.g. copper, lead, silver, zinc and bauxite.





One of the most important sectors of Yugoslavian industry is engineering. Yugoslavia produces ships, railroad cars, industrial machinery and machine tools, agricultural machinery, motors, etc.

The electrical manufacturing industry has recorded the greatest increase in the postwar development of the Yugoslav economy.

The woodworking industry is one of Yugoslavia's leading industries. Its share in total Yugoslavian exports is about 14%.

Yugoslavia is participating in European tourist traffic to the extent of about 2.5%. The foreign currency income from tourism in 1967, was about U.S. \$200 million.

From 1965 to 1970, the annual growth rate in the demand for electric power in Yugoslavia is expected to be 14%.

National income per capita in Yugoslavia rose from U.S. \$145 after the Second World War to U.S. \$550 in 1967.

The importance of foreign trade in Yugoslavian national income is increasing significantly. The share of exports in Yugoslavian national income has increased from 8.5% in 1959 to 17% in 1967.

The old system of state monopoly in foreign trade in Yugoslavia is practically nonexistent. It has been gradually replaced by tariffs, foreign exchange controls and quantitative restrictions.

Predominantly, an exporter of agricultural products before the Second World War and in the first decade after the War, Yugoslavia is now increasing its exports of manufactured goods.

In Yugoslavia's imports, the major share represents machine and transport facilities, followed by manufactured goods and raw materials.

Yugoslavian exports consist chiefly of: meat and meat preparations, fruit and vegetables, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, wood, lumber, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, and machinery other than electric.

In contrast with the period immediately following World War II, when over half of Yugoslavia's foreign trade was with the Soviet Bloc, today Yugoslavia's foreign trade is carried on primarily with Western countries.

Canadian foreign trade with Yugoslavia, 1965 - April 1968, was as follows:

	<u>Imports from Yugoslavia</u> \$'000	<u>Exports to Yugoslavia</u> \$'000
1965	2,967,414	8,560,787
1966	2,638,241	3,663,934
1967	3,753,639	3,484,360
January to April 1967	744,000	1,194,000
January to April 1968	1,003,000	1,312,000





Canadian exports to Yugoslavia, in recent years, have been largely restricted to flaxseed, cattle hides, copper scrap, asbestos, woodpulp, aircraft, and engines and parts.

From Yugoslavia, Canada imports magnesia, furniture, textiles, sporting goods, mercury, hops, and broom corn.

There are possibilities for economic cooperation between Canada and Yugoslavia in joint ventures, licensing and investments. In particular, there are prospects of cooperation between Canadian and Yugoslavian enterprises in the field of joint ventures in third markets.

In 1966, Ontario's share in Canadian exports to Yugoslavia was \$1,373,900 or 37.5% of the total. The export of oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels, amounted to \$1,027,800.

Yugoslavia has for some time been faced with a serious balance of payments problem.

Yugoslavia is the first communist country to permit foreign investment to take part in local development ventures.

In its present stage of development, Yugoslavia is undergoing rapid industrialization and is interested in importing equipment and supplies which are not now being produced in the country.





## YUGOSLAVIA

### 1. Geography

Yugoslavia occupies 98,766 square miles, (255,804 sq. kilometres)(1) or 2.42% of European superficies. Topographically it is divided into two general sections: The Lowland Hills and the Pannonian Plain in the northern and eastern parts. About 75% of Yugoslavia's territory consists of mountains and highlands and 25% of plains and lowlands. There is a mountainous section which presents a rugged border to Austria, Italy, and the Adriatic Sea in the northwest and west, and to Albania, Greece and Bulgaria around the south and southwest. It shares borders with Hungary in the north, and Romania in the east.

Situated on the crossroads between East and West, Yugoslavia is at once a Central European and Mediterranean country and partly belongs to the Balkans.

Its boundaries total some 3,083 miles, of which 1,238 miles form the Adriatic coastline. The Adriatic Sea is the important connecting link with the world.

Yugoslav rivers belong to three major watersheds:

Adriatic (21.5%):	Soča, Krka, Cetina and Neretva;
Aegean (9.5%):	Vardar;
Black Sea (69%):	Danube (with tributaries; Sava, Drava and Tisza).

At normal water level, 1,567 kilometres of the inland waterways are navigable; of this figure 1,534 kilometres are rivers and 123 kilometres are canals.

There are about 220 lakes in Yugoslavia, of which only six have an area over 10 square kilometres.

Yugoslavia's chief towns are:

#### POPULATION (1965 Estimates)

Belgrade (capital)	703,000	Skopje	230,000
Zagreb	503,000	Ljubljana	183,000
Sarajevo	223,000	Subotica	78,000

Several fairly important European trade routes, including the Danube Corridor, traverse the country; and passageways lead from the interior plains through the mountains to the Adriatic, Black and Aegean Seas.

Note: (1) 1 kilometre = .6124 miles  
1 square kilometre = .3861 sq. miles





## 2. Climate

There are three distinct types of climate in Yugoslavia. The narrow belt along the Adriatic has a Mediterranean climate with hot dry summers and mild rainy winters: The Alpine climate, with short cool summers and long cold winters with heavy snowfalls: A Continental climate with hot summers and cold winters prevails in the northern part.

## 3. Population

Yugoslavia is a country inhabited by five nationalities: Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrins. It is characterized by the greatest ethnic and religious diversity of all Eastern European countries.

Area and population (estimates 1965), in Yugoslavia, were as follows:

	Yugoslavia TOTAL	Serbia	Croatia	Slovenia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Macedonia	Montenegro
Area (sq. km.)....	255,804	88,361	56,538	20,251	51,129	25,713	13,812
Population.....	19,508,000	7,968,000	4,281,000	1,646,000	3,594,000	1,508,000	511,000

In Yugoslavia there are important minority groups. In 1961, the minority groups were as follows: 914,760 Shiptars (Albanians); 504,369 Hungarians; 182,964 Turks; 86,433 Slovaks; as well as Czechs, Bulgarians, Italians, Germans and Russians.

Yugoslavia first came into existence in 1918, immediately after World War I, and the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Until 1918, member countries developed as nations under different historical conditions.

Religious groupings largely follow ethnic distinctions. The largest church is the Serbian Orthodox, with about 7 million members, 5.4 million members of the Roman Catholic Church and 2.1 million Moslems.

About a million Yugoslavs live outside of Yugoslavia. Most of these emigrants are in overseas countries: the United States, Canada, Australia, Chile and the Argentine.

Before World War II, 75% of the population made their living in agriculture. Today 50% are employed in industry. The migration from rural to urban areas in Yugoslavia, between years 1949-1960, was 177,000 yearly and at present the trek to the cities is continuing.

In Yugoslavia, there are hidden unemployment and underemployment among the vast army of unqualified and unskilled farmers who have abandoned the land to seek urban and industrial jobs.





In 1966, the Yugoslavian labour force was cut by 2.7%. Some 250,000 were unemployed. Until 1966, emigration of workers had been on the uptrend. With the economic recession in Western Europe, Yugoslavian workers began to return home.

#### 4. Constitution and Government

Yugoslavia is a federal state in which there are four levels of government: Federal, Republics, Districts and Communes. In the political organism, the main economic functions are exercised at the Federal and Commune levels. A single centralized party - Marshal Tito's Communist Party controls the Government.

Yugoslavia is composed of six "Socialist Republics": Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro, and two autonomous provinces: Kosovo-Metohia and the Vojvodina. Each republic has a government apparatus modeled on that of the Federal Republic with a parliament, executive council, administrative agencies and a judiciary.

The main political power lies in the hands of the Federal Government. The Federal budget receives the lion's share (60%) of total budgetary receipts, including the receipts of government establishments and firms, as well as tax revenues. The Communes receive close to 20% and the remainder is fairly equally divided between Republics and Districts.

The new Constitution was promulgated in April 1963. The socialist character of the Yugoslav regime has been reaffirmed by the new Constitution. Individual ownership of the means of production is expressly prohibited with the exception of small agricultural holdings and handicrafts. The publicized autonomous management of labour organizations does not give their members an absolute right over the production equipment in their hands. Such equipment belongs to the community as a whole and not to any particular group.

The Head of State is the President of the Republic elected by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Assembly has five chambers and 670 deputies.

In 1966, the Yugoslavian Communist Party was reorganized, abolishing the Politburo and replacing it with two separate bodies, the Presidium and the Executive Committee.

The Communists in Yugoslavia have recently accepted the philosophy that economic reform demands a "new-style party" which guides but does not command. Accordingly, it will not be possible for a man to hold a senior executive post in the party and the Government at the same time.

The judiciary system comprises courts of general jurisdiction and special courts. The courts of general jurisdiction include communal, district and republican courts and the Supreme Court of Yugoslavia.

The head of the State is Mr. Josip Broz Tito, life President of the Republic. The President of the Federal Executive Council is Mr. Mika Spiljak and Vice-Presidents Mr. Kiro Gligorov and Mr. Rudi Kolak.





## 5. Economy - General

Yugoslavia is among the economically less developed countries in Europe, despite conditions favouring a high level of agricultural development and sufficient natural resources to meet most domestic needs and to provide surpluses for export.

The present Yugoslavian system is a particular form of socialist relationship. Beside the basic features of socialism, it comprises some particular innovations in a structure of a socialist economy. The system of worker management in the factories, together with the introduction of important elements of market mechanism, are the most important factors in the recent economic system of Yugoslavia. However, both industry and foreign trade are controlled by the government.

Production by means of private resources exists in agriculture and in the handicrafts, partly in construction, transportation and hostelry and in certain other occupations.

The income earned in private occupations is about 2%-3% of the national total. The income realized from private agriculture, comes to about 20% of the national income. In the early part of the postwar period, Yugoslavia ran its economic affairs on the Soviet model, with public ownership and state management in industry and trade; collective farms and compulsory deliveries in agriculture; prices of all sorts fixed by authority; and with detailed controls and planning not only of investment but also of the current operation of enterprises.

Since 1950, a transition has been taking place toward a much freer type of economy. Yugoslavia introduced in its economic system, reforms which differentiate it from the orthodox collectivist economies of the Soviet pattern. Yugoslavia was first among the Communist countries to recognize the prime importance of profitability in economic activity.

The Yugoslavian economy, like the economy of the communist countries, has nationalized the principle means of production (except agricultural small holdings and handicrafts) and it has a planning system. However, since 1949/50, Yugoslavia has differed in two respects. First, the Workers Councils, elected by all the workers in each enterprise in the socialized sector have acquired extensive powers of management. Secondly, there is increased restoration of a genuine domestic market. The sovereignty of the consumer has been recognized, through the mechanism of supply and demand.

The main target of Yugoslav economic policy has been industrial development. The country is at the stage of an ambitious industrial expansion program where further large increments of capital investment are necessary to maintain the momentum developed during the past decade. The main task of Yugoslavian industry is to increase productivity, cut production costs, upgrade quality and concentrate on profitable lines.

Yugoslavia's economic order after the Reform of 1965, is based on the concept of collective ownership and the recognition in principle of the



laws of supply and demand. The means of production are neither owned privately nor by the State. Yugoslavian basic ideas are a so called collective ownership, with the members of the enterprise as a group being the owners. The enterprise has the economic initiative and has been attracted to the principle of profitability at the enterprise level.

The reason for all the reforms in the past few years was the fact that many enterprises were becoming more and more unprofitable.

The economic reform of July 1965, was a turning point in Yugoslavia's development. Under the new system of income distribution, enterprises are to keep 71% of their net product compared with 51% previously. The state's share drops from 49% to 29%. The intention was that investment in Yugoslavia be intensified. But the state has also drastically reduced subsidies to enterprises, so that only those making a profit will survive. The so called "political factories"(1), which owe their continued existence to state subsidies, are due to disappear in 1967. There will probably be a substantial increase in unemployment.

Under the new price system, production will be directly exposed to competition. Manufacturing and commercial enterprises are largely free in their business activity, investments and buying decisions.

Per capita G.N.P. in Yugoslavia is estimated at close to \$550. - an average figure which includes the wide differences in the economic structure and economic development of various Republics in Yugoslavia. Slovenia and Croatia, possess a standard of living approaching that of Italy or Austria. On the other hand, the peasants in some regions of Macedonia and Montenegro live at close to subsistence level.

Investment policy remains the principal instrument of central planning. The greater part of public financing of investment is done through social investment funds. Since income from capital is nonexistent, while earnings are themselves kept within certain limits, private savings are bound to be small and without importance as a source of investment. A preference for investment is given to activities likely to improve the balance of payments. The level of investment in Yugoslavia is extremely high. Net investment in 1961 amounted to some 35% of the social product. Close to 6% of the investments were financed from abroad and 29% by domestic funds. The United States invested some 2½ billion dollars in the economy of Yugoslavia.

Handicrafts in Yugoslavia are still of considerable importance and are the main source of supply for certain services, such as consumer item repairs, catering and building repairs. They cannot develop on a large scale, since the maximum number of assistants a handicraft may employ is still limited to five.

Yugoslavia is grappling with inflation. Internally, higher private consumption is pushing up prices and wages. Governmental stabilization

Note: (1) In response to regional and local political pressures, new industries have often been sited in areas lacking such basic facilities as transport, raw materials and skilled labour.





attempts have so far failed to be effective. The main reasons which have produced the current inflation in Yugoslavia are: failure to increase productivity per worker; overinvestment in new plants and other facilities, and excessive imports from hard-currency countries.

Despite the recent reforms in Yugoslavia, all institutional forms have remained socialist.

#### 5a. Transportation

The country's mountainous terrain impedes the expansion of transportation facilities, and economic growth has outstripped rail and road capacity.

At the end of 1965, Yugoslavia had 78,505 kilometres of road, of which 12,950 kilometres were asphalt or concrete, 44,349 kilometres macadamized and 21,206 kilometres were others, (earth and uncut).

The Railways in Yugoslavia, 1965-1967, were as follows:

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Length of Track	('000 km.)	11.8	11.1	11.6
Normal Gauge	( " " )	9.3	9.5	9.5
Narrow Gauge	( " " )	2.5	2.1	2.1
Locomotives	('000)	2.3	2.2	2.2
Passenger Coaches	( " )	3.7	3.5	3.5
Wagons	( " )	72.4	71.2	71.2
Passengers	(million)	236.0	213.0	196.9
Passenger-kilometres	('000 million)	912.8	12.2	11.0
Goods Carried	(million tons)	74.8	71.6	70.0
Ton-kilometres	('000 million)	18.0	17.5	16.3

Source: Statistical Pocket Book of Yugoslavia.

There is a peculiar feature to the railway traffic system in Yugoslavia, i.e. the existence of both normal-gauge track conforming to European standards (1.435 meters wide) and the narrow-gauge track (0.60, 0.76 or 1.00 wide). Yugoslavia is presently modernizing its railroad through electrification and replacing steam locomotives by diesel locomotives. About 940 miles of railway lines will be electrified during the 1966-1970 period. Furthermore 240 miles of new railway lines will be built during the same period.

Inland waterway traffic in Yugoslavia is very important because the Danube, the largest navigable river in Central Europe, runs through Yugoslavia. The chief inland waterway ports are Novi Sad and Belgrade.

A particularly rapid development of road construction has been recorded in the last five years.





The Yugoslavian Inland-Waterways Fleet, 1963-1966, was as follows:

	Unit	1963	1964	1965	1966
Passenger Vessels	(number)	16	18	16	18
Tugs	( " )	243	241	240	243
Motor Barges	( " )	21	20	21	21
Tankers	( " )	115	120	181	134
Barges	( " )	578	609	561	617

Source: The Europa Yearbook.

In 1966, a total of 362 ships, amounting in weight to 1,142,000 tons, were employed by Yugoslavia's maritime shipping industry. Yugoslavia has 2,092 kilometers of Adriatic coast-line. The best known Yugoslav seaports are Rijeka, Split, Gruž and Sibenik.

The Ocean Shipping in Yugoslavia, 1963-1966, was as follows:

	Unit	1963	1964	1965	1966
Vessels Entered	(million net reg. tons)	24.0	24.2	25.1	24.9
Exports	(million tons)	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.0
Imports	( " " )	5.4	5.5	5.4	6.9
Domestic Traffic	( " " )	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8

Source: Statistical Pocket Book of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavian airlines maintain a well-developed network of domestic lines and several international lines.

The state airline "Yugoslavenski Aero Transport" or YAT, provides internal and international services. In addition, there are two charter airlines, Pan Adria and Avio-Promet.

The Yugoslavian Civil Aviation, 1963-1966, was as follows:

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Aircraft . . . (number)	24	24	30	30
Length of Network (kilometres)	53,040	59,870	70,570	71,660
Number of Services . . .	57	67	78	77
Kilometres Flown . . . (million)	9.0	10.8	13.4	14.6
Passengers Carried . . . ('000)	436.8	541.4	633.9	591.8
Passenger-kilometres (million)	266.6	365.6	479.7	537.5
Cargo Carried . . . (tons)	3,912	4,905	5,039	5,551
Ton-kilometres . . . (million)	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.9

Source: The Europa Yearbook.



## 6. Agriculture

Of the 23.9 million hectares (1 hectare = 2.471 acres), about 63% consists of arable land, meadows, pastures and vineyards and the remainder is covered with forests.

Distribution of land of Yugoslavia, was as follows:

(1966 - '000 hectares)

Agricultural Land Area	Arable	Meadows and Pastures	Forests	Orchards and Vineyards
14,800	7,170	6,750	8,688	696

Source: The Europa Yearbook.

Land used in agriculture can be expected to be reduced rather than extended in the future. Such reduction began in the past decade because of the development of urban settlements, transport and industrial projects. The most important contributing factor is the migration from rural to urban areas.

The fertile lowlands provide the country with most of its agricultural needs because most of the numerous valleys in the mountainous section are so narrow and isolated that agriculture there is difficult.

Before the Second World War, Yugoslavia was chiefly an agricultural country with an exportable surplus of agricultural products. About 49% of the national income was contributed by agriculture and forestry as compared with 23% in 1962. But agriculture still remains dominant in Yugoslavian economic life. Over half of the population still has close ties with the land.

Private agricultural production still holds the major share in Yugoslavian agriculture despite the fact that private ownership of agricultural land in Yugoslavia is confined to those who cultivate it, and even cultivators are not allowed to own or rent more than 10 hectares, (i.e. some 25 acres) or in some exceptional cases 15 hectares. Subject to these limitations, land can be bought and sold, bequeathed and rented. Lack of resources and exclusion from price subsidies granted to socialized farms and co-operatives, preclude them from acquiring any modern farm equipment. Some 90% of the land under systematic cultivation is owned by independent peasant proprietors, who number over 2.6 million. The remaining 10% of the land is under public ownership. Farms in the private sector are excessively subdivided, because of the traditional laws of succession and the overpopulation of rural areas. They lack tools and their methods of cultivation are outdated.

The average land holding fell from 5.3 hectares in prewar Yugoslavia to 4.2 hectare in recent years.





According to "Facts About Yugoslavia", published by the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Information, from 2,620,000 privately owned holdings:

about 470,000	holdings	have	less	than	1 hectare	of	arable	land
" 450,000	"	"	"	"	2 hectares	"	"	"
" 400,000	"	"	"	"	3	"	"	"
" 550,000	"	"	"	from	3-5	"	"	"
" 420,000	"	"	"	from	5-8	"	"	"

Because individual farmers account for a considerable proportion of the national income and constitute a substantial body of consumers, the impact of their situation on the state of the economy is relatively important.

In order to help private farmers increase production on their holdings, special cooperatives have been formed to extend to them technical, expert and other forms of assistance.

The capitalization of agriculture in Yugoslavia has been neglected; agricultural production has not kept pace with population growth.

The cultivated areas of principal crops, production and yield per hectare in Yugoslavia, 1965-1966, were as follows:

CROP	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 tons)		YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Wheat . . . .	1,700	1,830	3,460	4,600	21	25
Rye. . . . .	146	141	156	176	11	12
Barley . . . .	405	384	682	713	17	18
Maize . . . . .	2,550	2,500	5,920	7,980	23	32
Tobacco . . . .	61	63	64	64	19	9
Hemp . . . . .	47	46	316	309	67	68
Sugar Beet . . .	80	106	2,620	4,030	329	380
Potatoes . . . .	320	333	2,380	3,230	73	95
Meadow Hay . . .	1,930	1,930	3,740	4,070	19	21

Source: The Europa Yearbook.

Although wheat continues to dominate crop production, ever increasing quantities of fodder varieties, especially maize, is being produced. In the production of maize, Yugoslavia occupies fifth place in the world. Grains such as corn, wheat, barley, and rye, account for the major part of farm output. Industrial crops include vegetable fibres, sugar beets, and tobacco. The estimated production of wheat, 1970, is 14 million tons.

As a producer of grapes and wines Yugoslavia ranks ninth in the world and fifth in Europe. Agricultural production is low. This situation has had an adverse effect on the economy as it influences agriculture's demand for industrial products, holds up supplies of agricultural products to the processing industries and finally restricts industrial worker's real purchasing power, owing to higher food prices.





About 20% of the farm produce grown in Yugoslavia is marketed abroad.

Yugoslavia's terrain is well suited for livestock raising, and beef and pork products are important export items.

The livestock and poultry ('000), in Yugoslavia, 1961-1967, were as follows:

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1961 . . .	1,220	5,702	10,823	5,818	28,878
1962 . . .	1,226	5,884	11,143	5,161	28,304
1963 . . .	1,175	5,355	10,055	5,013	29,939
1964 . . .	1,140	5,094	9,707	6,100	32,473
1965 . . .	1,109	5,219	9,433	6,985	31,429
1966 . . .	1,131	5,584	9,868	6,985	31,685
1967* . . .	1,134	5,710	10,329	5,525	35,153

Note: \* - Estimates.

Source: The Europa Yearbook.

The number of heads of cattle slightly increased. The number of pigs is increasing and the composition of breeds is changing in favour of meat yielding species. These changes are due to new demands from foreign markets and the changing tastes of domestic consumers. The number of sheep is declining. The number of poultry has increased.

Livestock products, 1963-1966, were as follows:

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Meat . . . . ('000 tons)	657	679	776	709
Crude Fats . . . . ( " " )	156	187	196	174
Wool . . . . ( " " )	13	12	13	13
Milk . . . . (million litres)	2,272	2,334	2,400	2,615
Eggs . . . . (millions)	1,643	1,733	1,746	1,996

Source: The Europa Yearbook.

Yugoslavia is making a concentrated effort to increase production of livestock and livestock products. Breeding stock is being imported to upgrade existing livestock.

According to semiofficial data, Yugoslav exports of beef in 1966, hit a new record of 74,000 metric tons, an increase of 14% over 1965. In addition, exports of cattle for slaughter totaled 20,000 metric tons, nearly double those in 1965.

Agricultural output in Yugoslavia has been unable to keep pace with population growth and the increasing level of living, so Yugoslavia has



had to import large quantities of food from abroad in recent years. When industrial crops are in question, emphasis is placed on the growing of sugar beet, sunflower seed and tobacco.

#### 6a. Fishing

Yugoslavia has a sizeable fishing industry. It is endowed with a long coastline, as well as numerous lakes and rivers.

The freshwater and saltwater catches, 1964-1965, were as follows:

(tons)

	1964	1965
Freshwater Fish	13,212	15,901
Seafish	25,332	24,940
Shellfish	880	1,151

Yugoslavia has 28 fish canning factories, 207 motor fishing boats, and 1,428 sail and rowboats used for fishing.

#### 7. Forestry

Forests in Yugoslavia cover an area of 8.7 million hectares, of which about 6 million are state owned and the rest privately owned.

Forestry represents one of Yugoslavia's most important natural resources. It provides timber for the construction industry, as well as raw materials for the expanding cellulose, paper, artificial fibres and furniture industries.

About 60% of the timber consists of deciduous trees, of which the chief kinds are beech and oak. The most important coniferous trees are pine and juniper.

The industrial cutting of timber in Yugoslavia, 1963-1966, in '000 cubic metres, was as follows:

('000 cubic metres)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Round Wood	5,571	5,534	5,876	5,637
Hewn and Split Timber	94	54	63	77
Stacked Timber	5,258	6,020	6,016	6,048
TOTAL-	10,923	11,608	11,955	11,762





In the years 1966 - 1967, approximately 24,400 hectares of wasteland were afforested, 12,500 hectares with conifers and the rest with deciduous trees.

The forestry and woodworking industries, together with other industries using wood as raw material, accounts for about 14% of total Yugoslavian exports.

## 8. Mining

Yugoslavia is fairly well endowed with a variety of mineral resources. It is the second largest producer of primary copper in Europe (after the Soviet Union). Yugoslavia ranks second in European lead and silver production (after the Soviet Union) and is one of the leading producers of zinc. It also has rich deposits of bauxite ore.

Coal, largely lignite and brown coal, is scattered throughout the country. Petroleum, with estimated reserves of 63.3 million tons is found in the Sava Valley of Croatia. New reserves have been discovered along the Adriatic Coast and in Eastern Slovenia. Production of natural gas is steadily increasing. Iron ore is found in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia.

Selected mining production in Yugoslavia, 1963-1966, was as follows:

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Coal	27,422	29,559	29,957	29,292
Crude Petroleum	1,611	1,799	2,063	2,222
Iron Ore	2,297	2,307	2,057	2,493
Copper Ore	5,629	5,928	6,003	5,624
Lead and Zinc Ore	2,287	2,364	2,358	2,439
Bauxite	1,285	1,293	1,574	1,887

Despite large increases in the output of coal since the end of the Second World War, total coal production does not completely fill domestic needs.

Yugoslavia has large deposits of nonferrous metal ores and nonmetallic minerals. Present estimates set its reserves of nonferrous metal ores at 130 million tons of bauxite, 290 million tons of copper, and 86 million tons of lead zinc.

It is self-sufficient in lead and zinc and is making preparations in its search for petroleum self-sufficiency. Yugoslavia has considerable reserves of bauxite; this, together with its available electric power potential, Yugoslavia could become a major producer of aluminum. In 1966 it produced 42,000 tons of aluminum.

The Bor-Majdanpek copper mines and refineries are the largest in Europe. Yugoslavia is Europe's second largest producer of chrome, it is the largest producer of antimony, and the third largest producer of mercury.



It produces annually about 2,700 tons of antimony and 570 tons of mercury. Much of the mineral output of Yugoslavia is exported rather than utilized domestically.

## 9. Industry

The development of Yugoslav industry, after the Second World War, may be divided into three periods. In the first period, 1945-1952, priority was assigned to mining, metallurgy and the manufacture of machinery and equipment for production. The second period, from 1952-1961, was characterized by a rapid development of the manufacturing industry. The third period which began in 1961, is being devoted to modernization and the more efficient utilization of existing capacities.

Although Yugoslavia possesses a fair endowment of the resources that are conducive to development of an industrial economy, manufacturing has not evolved sufficiently to produce a major manufacturing region. Instead, industrial enterprises are largely limited to a number of widely scattered towns, e.g. Zagreb, Ljubljana, Belgrade, Sarajevo, Nish and Skoplje.

The northern half of Yugoslavia is better suited to industrialization, partly because most of the railroads and navigable rivers are here. Furthermore, since the northern part of the country is somewhat more densely settled than the south, and since it contains a higher percentage of agricultural land, it provides the most abundant supply of agricultural raw materials and a market for manufactured goods.

The rate of growth of industrial production, in individual periods, was as follows:

1948-1952	6.4%
1952-1956	12.8%
1957-1960	14.0%
1960-1965	10.6%

### 9a. Steel Industry

The steel industry in Yugoslavia is well developed. However, the Yugoslavian steel industry is faced with the need for integration and the closure of unprofitable small plants. Its steel output rose from 235,000 tons in 1939 to 1.86 million in 1966, and is scheduled to reach 3.2 million tons by 1970. This increase will be achieved partly through the reconstruction and expansion of existing capacity, and partly through the building of a new integrated L.D. (oxygen blast) plant at Skoplje in Macedonia, with an initial capacity of 600,000 ingot tons annually.

Despite the fact that the output of Yugoslavian steel plants is increasing, this output does not fully satisfy domestic needs, and consequently it is necessary to import substantial quantities of steel (about 650,000 tons yearly).





### 9b. Nonferrous Metallurgy

The Yugoslavian nonferrous industry in 1964, employed some 45,910 persons or 3.47% of the total manpower employed in industry. A substantial part of the production of this sector of industry is used for export.

The output of nonferrous metallurgy in Yugoslavia, by selected products, 1963-1966, was as follows, ('000 tons):

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Electrolytic copper	49	52	56	63
Refined lead	104	101	102	98
Zinc	42	45	46	51
Aluminum	35	34	39	42

According to Yugoslavian sources, it is projected that by 1970 the output of copper is to be increased to 80,000 tons, of lead to 160,000 tons, of zinc to about 110,000 tons and of aluminum to about 110,000 tons.

The export of nonferrous metals is well represented in total Yugoslav exports and occupies third place among industrial branches in total exports.

### 9c. Engineering

One of the most important sectors of Yugoslavian industry is engineering. Yugoslavia produces ships, railroad cars, industrial machinery and machine tools, agricultural machinery, motors, etc.

#### Shipbuilding

Shipbuilding industry enjoys an important position in Yugoslavian industrial activity. According to Lloyds' data, Yugoslavian shipbuilding production, in the last decade, has accounted for up to 2-3% of the world's total merchant tonnage. Yugoslavia builds ships predominantly for export markets. In 1966, of the total Yugoslavian production of ships, 61% was exported.

In 1966, in Yugoslavia there were:

19 shipbuilding enterprises  
20,909 employed persons

The shipbuilding industry has specialized its production for the building of cargo ships and constitutes about 93% of the total shipbuilding output. The maritime shipbuilding accounts for 90% in total shipbuilding.

#### Agricultural Machinery

Another increasingly important sector of the engineering industry is agricultural machines and tractors. Under license from Massey Ferguson and Perkins, as well as Italian and German firms, Yugoslavian enterprises are producing a wide range of agricultural machinery and almost 9,000 tractors per year.



### Machine Industry

Yugoslavia has about 250 manufacturers engaged in the production of a wide range of machinery. It employs about 200,000 persons. The total value of production in the machine industry in 1964 was U.S. \$520 million, of which U.S. \$93 million was exported.

According to a forecast of the Yugoslavian Federal Chamber of Economy, Yugoslavian exports in 1970 will reach approximately U.S. \$300 million.

### Motor Industry

The Yugoslavian motor industry has become an important part of Yugoslavian industry. The plant Crvena Zastava in Kragujevac is turning out small and medium-sized cars under license from Fiat. Output in 1967 rose by 28% to 52,000 units and should reach 80,000 units by 1969.

### Electrical Industry

This industry includes the production of heavy electrical equipment, power cables and semi-conductors, durable consumer goods and electronic products.

In 1965, the output of selected products of the electrical industry, was as follows:

94,207	telephone sets
504,439	radio sets
253,516	T.V. sets
192,345	refrigerators

In 1964, the output, export and import of the Yugoslavian electrical industry, was as follows:

Production	U.S. \$250 million
Imports	U.S. \$ 62 million
Exports	U.S. \$ 39 million

The production structure of the Yugoslavian electrical industry, in percentage in 1964, was as follows:

<u>Electrical Industry - TOTAL</u>	<u>100%</u>
Electro machines	24%
Cables	15%
Household apparatus	18%
Electronics	27%
Various	16%

Yugoslavia has two manufacturers of different kinds of elevators and exports elevators to various countries.

The electrical manufacturing industry has recorded the greatest increase in the postwar development of the Yugoslav economy. The biggest increases have been achieved in the production of cables and conductors, transformers and rotation machinery.





#### 9d. Woodworking Industry

It is one of Yugoslavia's leading industries. In 1964, the woodworking industry employed 150,000 people with a production of \$400 million. Its share in total Yugoslavian exports is about 14%.

In 1964, it produced 440,000 cubic metres of wood panels and 2.7 million cubic metres of timber.

The Yugoslavian furniture industry is highly developed. It exports furniture mainly to the United States, the United Kingdom, East Germany and the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavian production of woodpulp, cellulose, stationery and newsprint, 1964-1966, was as follows:

	1964	1965	1966
	-----'000 tons-----		
Mechanical Woodpulp	85	84	90
Cellulose	242	293	317
Stationery and Newsprint	157	174	192

The projected output of finished products in this industry, according to Yugoslavia's Plan, is to double present output by 1970.

#### 9e. Chemical Industry

In 1964, the Yugoslavian chemical industry employed 61,559 workers or about 4.66% of the total labour force.

Yugoslavia, after the War, developed its chemical industry, especially the production of nitrate and phosphate fertilizers, sulphuric acid, chlorine and others.

Production of the Yugoslavian chemical industry in 1964 was eight times greater than in 1952.

The trend in this industry, 1960-1963, is shown in the table below, with index 1962=100:

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Basic Chemicals	81	91	100	141
Fertilizers	40	62	100	167
Man-made Fibres	91	92	100	110
Pharmaceuticals	94	99	100	113
Other Chemical Manufacturers	86	94	100	117

Despite the fact that the chemical industry has increased its output significantly, the production of basic chemicals (soda, viscose fibres, nitrogen fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and other products) is still not sufficient to meet the demands of the domestic market.



#### 9f. Food Processing Industry

This industry is the third most important industry in Yugoslavia, close behind the metal and textile industries. In 1966, the food industry accounted for 10.9% of the gross industrial product. In Yugoslavia there are 201 major factories belonging to this branch of industry, with 87,187 workers (1966). Among them there are flour mills, 13 sugar refineries, 23 sunflower and cole-seed processing factories, and roughly 50 enterprises engaged in processing or preserving fruit and varied vegetable products.

The output of selected products in the food-processing industry, 1964-1966, was as follows:

		1964	1965	1966
Sugar	'000 tons	331	334	576
Canned Vegetables	tons	29,978	29,915	52,063
Canned Meat	tons	52,228	58,767	44,539
Canned Fish	tons	30,414	26,429	19,871
Edible Oil	tons	105,635	98,140	104,161

The growth in the food processing industry was influenced by the rise in the standard of living and the necessity to continue the export of foodstuffs.

#### 9g. Textile Industry

The textile industry in Yugoslavia is based mainly on imported raw materials. Domestic production of wool covers 7.5% of domestic markets, cotton 1.5% and man-made fibres 7% of the domestic market.

The selected products of the Yugoslavian textile industry, 1964-1966, was as follows:

		1964	1965	1966
Cotton Yarn	'000 tons	82	86	93
Woollen Yarn	'000 tons	31	32	35
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. m.	378	394	416

Yugoslavian industry, despite the progress achieved in the past twenty years, is still lagging behind the industries of Western countries. A considerable number of industrial enterprises may have to be closed down before the economy is reverted to a fair level of rentability. Many of these enterprises were the result of political pressures to invest in the industrial development of the poorer regions. The uneconomic nature of many industrial enterprises is caused not only by the fact that they are not situated in the best locations, but also by the inefficiency with which they were built and equipped and are operated, in both an engineering and business sense.

The share of industry in the Gross Social Product in Yugoslavia, went up





from 33% in 1947 to 46% in 1963, while that of agriculture fell from 39% to 25%. Industry has, at present, two major problems, first, that of generating new capital funds and second, the questionable efficiency in production.

#### 10. Tourism

Yugoslavia is participating in European tourist traffic to the extent of about 2.5%. The foreign currency income from tourism in 1967 was about U.S. \$200 million. The Five Year Plan for tourism sets a foreign exchange target of U.S. \$400 million by 1970.

Visitors from selected countries, 1963-1965, were as follows:

Visitors From	1963	1964	1965	1966
Austria	352,976	366,580	360,130	484,378
France	138,748	161,570	212,610	297,756
West Germany	439,850	574,685	561,040	657,747
Italy	186,624	252,270	302,341	423,839
United Kingdom	124,126	156,680	208,765	248,443
U.S.A.	59,673	69,463	86,822	112,938
Others	452,796	645,875	926,031	1,735,798
TOTAL-	1,754,793	2,227,123	2,657,739	3,436,700

Source: Europa Yearbook.

Among Western tourists, West Germany tops the list. In 1967 there were 740,000 German tourists; followed by Austrians and Italians; the French fourth with 285,000; and 250,000 from the British Isles; there were 123,000 North Americans. In the same year Czechoslovakia lead the Eastern European list with 285,000 tourists.

#### 11. Energy

Primary energy production in Yugoslavia, in 1962, was:

Coal and lignite	81%
Petroleum	12.5%
Hydroelectric	5.5%
Natural gas	1.%
TOTAL-	100%

##### 11a. Electricity

From 1965 to 1970, the annual growth rate in the demand for electric power in Yugoslavia is expected to be 14%. From 1970 to 1975, this will diminish slightly to 12% and from 1975 to 1980 to 9%.



In view of the rapidly rising power consumption, Yugoslavia plans to increase overall power production by 1970 to 30,500 million KWH. This includes the construction of six major power plants, and the giant Iron Gates complex on the Danube, a joint project by Yugoslavia and Romania.

The following table shows current and planned installed electrical power station capacities, by types of plants in Yugoslavia:

	1964	1970	1980
	M.W.	M.W.	M.W.
Hydroelectric Stations	1,800	4,950	8,250
Fossil Fuelled Plants	1,300	2,640	8,350
Nuclear Power Plants	-	-	1,200
TOTAL	3,100	7,590	18,700

Source: Atomic Handbook.

Yugoslavia should, by 1980, be utilizing 70% of its water potential and will have increased its coal production to 70 million tons yearly. However, these increases will not be sufficient to cover the country's need for projected energy consumption. The deficiency in electric power would have to be supplied by nuclear power or by imports of conventional fuel.

Yugoslavia has planned to erect during 1965-1968, six thermal power plants, and to electrify by 1969, 120 miles of railroad in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia.

The Soviet Union announced on March 14, 1964, that it would supply three - 178,000 Kilowatt turbine engines for the Iron Gates project, a joint Romanian-Yugoslav hydroelectric combine on the Danube, scheduled for completion in 1971.

Energy consumption in Yugoslavia was as follows; (quantities in million metric tons of coal equivalent and in kilogrammes per capita):

	Consumption Total (1)	Per Capita
1960	16.10	875
1961	16.93	N.A.
1962	17.59	926
1963	19.59	1,028
1964	21.90	N.A.
1965	23.26	1,192

Note: (1) Consumption data is based on the apparent consumption of coal, lignite, petroleum products, natural gas and hydro and nuclear electricity.

N.A.- Not available.

Source: United Nations: Statistical Yearbook.





Installed capacity of electric energy in Yugoslavia, thousand KW:(1)

Code(2)	Type(3)	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
I + P	Total	1,985	2,402	2,681	3,078	3,030	3,106	3,700
	Hydro	1,171	1,450	1,606	1,905	1,851	1,851	2,265
P	Total	1,601	2,000	2,267	2,665	2,657	2,721	3,315
	Hydro	1,131	1,400	1,556	1,855	1,801	1,801	2,215

By 1966, the installed capacity of Yugoslavia's hydroelectric power stations was 9,879 million KWH annually. The installed capacity of thermal electric stations was 7,294 million KWH.

- Note: (1) The data represents the nominal end-of-year capacity of all generators available for simultaneous operation in hydro-electric and thermo electric plants.
- (2) P = enterprises generating primarily for public use.  
I = industrial establishments generating primarily for own use.  
I + P = total installed capacity.
- (3) Total means entirely thermal. "Thermal" can be derived by subtracting "hydro" from "total", except in the following countries in which "nuclear" and "geothermic" are produced.

Source: United Nations: Statistical Yearbook.

In spite of the increase in the Yugoslavian production of electricity, there has been some difficulty in the supplying of electric power during the past several years, particularly during rainless months.

#### 11b. Atomic Energy

In Yugoslavia, there exists the Federal Nuclear Energy Commission, which is entrusted with the task of assisting, coordinating and directing activities in all branches of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Four nuclear Institutes have been established; two in Belgrade, one in Zagreb and one in Ljubljana.

Activities in the nuclear field are carried out under long-term, as well as annual plans. With the overall developments and changes taking place throughout the world, Yugoslavia is also planning a shift of emphasis in its programming.

Yugoslavia's long-range plan for construction of nuclear power plants is as follows:

	1972	1975	1980
	M.W.	M.W.	M.W.
Nuclear Power Plants	200	500	500
TOTAL-	200	700	1,200

Source: Atomic Handbook.



The lack of energy resources in some regions can speedup this program.

Yugoslavia has a uranium processing plant at Gabrovnica. The extent of its uranium reserves has not been published.

Radioisotope usage in Yugoslavia was:

	1963-curies	1964-curies
Industries	30	30
Medicine	36	44
Agriculture	1	2
Other (research and Hydrology)	<u>170</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL-	237	276

Source: Atomic Handbook.

Yugoslavia has an agreement for cooperation in the field of nuclear-energy with the following countries: Poland, Italy, United Arab Republic, India, United States, France, Indonesia, Norway and the U.S.S.R.

## 12. Gross Social Product

Gross Social Product, by Yugoslavian definition, excludes activities not participating directly in the production of material goods, e.g. public administration, personal services, liberal professions, etc.

Yugoslavian Gross Social Product, at current prices, 1965-1966, in millions of new dinars and percentage, was as follows:

	<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>as % of Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>as % of Total</u>
Manufacturing	30,544	38.4	35,138	35.5
Agriculture	21,010	26.4	27,219	27.5
Forestry	1,292	1.6	1,373	1.4
Construction	5,686	7.2	7,034	7.1
Transport	6,383	8.0	7,890	8.0
Trade	10,348	13.0	14,973	15.1
Arts and Craft	3,775	4.7	4,555	4.6
Public Utility- (productive part)	506	0.7	702	0.8
TOTAL-	79,515	100.0%	98,885	100.0%
	(U.S. \$6.361 billion)		(U.S. \$7.911 billion)	

Source: Federal Institute for Statistics, Yugoslavia.



The rate of growth of its Gross Social Product, between 1955 and 1965, was at 7.7%. National income per capita rose from U.S. \$145 after the Second World War to U.S. \$550 in 1967.

The composition of consumption expenditure by the population of Yugoslavia, 1964, at current prices in thousand millions of dinars and percentage, was as follows:

	Total	<u>1964</u> as % of Total
1. Food	1,374	46.4
2. Beverages and Tobacco	258	8.7
3. Clothing and Other Personal Effects	545	18.4
4. Fuel, Light and Housekeeping Equipment	124	4.2
5. Furniture, Furnishings and Household Equipment	215	7.3
6. Personal Care and Health Expenses	117	3.9
7. Transport and Communication	163	5.5
8. Books, Newspaper, Radio and Television Sets	105	3.5
9. Other	32	1.1
Statistical Discrepancy	<u>30</u>	<u>1.0</u>
TOTAL-	2,963	100 %

Source: United Nations: Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics.

### 13. Foreign Trade

Foreign trade plays an important role in the Yugoslavian economy. Although Yugoslavia has a socialist economic system, the country's foreign trade is conducted more along the lines followed by Western countries. The freedom with which, and terms of which, goods can be exported and in some cases imported, have a great influence on the price structure in the domestic market.

The importance of foreign trade in Yugoslavian national income is increasing significantly. The share of exports in national income has increased from 8.5% in 1959 to 17% in 1967.

Yugoslavia is in favour of rapid development of international trade and the widest possible participation by the country in this development.

In the past few years, it has been negotiating primarily with the Common Market and then with E.F.T.A. So far negotiations have failed.

The drastic foreign trade reforms of July 1965, and January 1966, are aimed primarily at making Yugoslavia competitive in the world market. The old system of state monopoly in foreign trade in Yugoslavia is practically nonexistent. It was gradually replaced by tariffs, foreign exchange controls and quantitative restrictions.

In the first quarter of 1968, Yugoslavia's imports (cif), amounted to U.S. \$373.4 million, in comparison with U.S. \$396.5 million in the first quarter of 1967. Yugoslavian exports in the first quarter of 1968 were U.S. \$256.3 million, as compared with U.S. \$272.8 million in 1967.





According to International Monetary Fund Statistics, Yugoslavia's world-trade value, in millions of U.S. dollars, was:

	Exports (fob)	Imports (cif)
1960	566	826
1961	569	910
1962	690	888
1963	790	1,057
1964	893	1,323
1965	1,091	1,288
1966	1,220	1,575
1967	1,253	1,708

The commodity structure of Yugoslavian foreign trade has undergone some change. Predominantly an exporter of agricultural products before the Second World War and in the first decade after the war, Yugoslavia is now increasing its exports of manufactured goods.

The structure of Yugoslavia's foreign trade, by commodity groups, 1966-1967, total and as a percentage of total, was as follows:

	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1966	1967	%	1966	1967	%
TOTAL-	1,220.1	1,252.9		1,574.4	1,707.6	
0. Food products	248.6	285.5	22.8	231.0	174.6	10.2
1. Beverages and tobacco	47.4	50.5	4.0	5.9	7.7	0.4
2. Raw materials without fuels	107.7	106.5	8.5	212.3	199.0	11.7
3. Fuels and lubricants	20.9	22.6	1.8	82.4	85.0	5.0
4. Fats and edible oils	0.3	2.3	0.2	8.8	30.3	1.8
5. Chemical products	69.6	74.4	5.9	150.5	167.2	9.8
6. Processed products classified according to material	282.3	281.2	22.4	369.9	401.8	23.5
7. Machines and transport facilities	299.4	254.8	20.3	459.1	571.6	33.5
8. Various finished products	143.2	173.9	13.9	54.9	70.0	4.1
9. Various transactions	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0

The above data indicates that food products represent the most significant Yugoslavian export items, followed by manufactured products, machines and transport facilities.

In Yugoslavia's imports, the biggest share belongs to machine and transport facilities, followed by manufactured goods and raw materials.



Yugoslavia imports: foods, fuel, raw material and capital equipment for industry; such as, coal and coke, petroleum products, scrap metal, hides, agricultural and industrial machinery and in particular, electrical, construction and metalworking equipment.

Priority in Yugoslavian imports is accorded machinery and equipment which could make its manufacturing and agricultural industries more competitive in foreign markets.

Imports of raw material and semi-manufactures are, for the most part, liberalized. Imports of machinery and consumer goods continue in general, to be controlled, through the allocation of foreign exchange. However, the exporters can retain a portion of their foreign currency earnings and use it to import items of their choice.

Yugoslavian exports consist chiefly of: meat and meat preparations, fruit and vegetables, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, wood, lumber and cork, iron and steel, nonferrous metal, and machinery other than electric.

Before the Second World War, exports of agricultural products, timber and nonferrous metals were sufficient to pay for imports needs. Since the war, due to the changes in the economic and social structure of the country, together with heavy defense expenditures and crop failures, Yugoslavia was placed in a debtor position in its trade balance and depended on large scale loans from abroad.

The composition of foreign trade has changed in the last 15 years. Industrial products now account for 70 per cent of exports, compared with the situation in 1950, when agriculture and raw materials made up more than 50 per cent of exports.

Yugoslavia now exports: die presses and telephone switchboards, ships, tractors, machinery of all types, canned meat, shoes, clothing, furniture and electronic components.

The composition of Yugoslavian exports of agricultural products, since the Second World War, has changed. 250,000-450,000 tons of wheat which was sent abroad between two World Wars, is no longer exported. On the contrary, up to one million tons of wheat are now imported annually. This import is necessary due to the fact that maize is no longer used for bread production, and the marked increase in population.

The leading place in Yugoslavian agricultural exports will belong in the future to meat, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, hemp and wines.

The most important Yugoslavian export markets are:

For industrially processed foodstuffs: United States and Britain.

For timber, veneers, furniture and cellulose: Italy, West Germany, Britain, Egypt and the Soviet Union.

For chemicals: Soviet Union and Brazil.

For cables and wires: Soviet Union, West Germany.

For machinery and transport equipment: Eastern European countries.





In contrast with the period immediately following World War II, when over half of Yugoslavia's foreign trade was with the Soviet bloc, today Yugoslavia's foreign trade is carried on primarily with Western countries. Today, Yugoslavia is aware that its prosperity depends on closer and continued cooperation with the West.

In Yugoslavian foreign trade there is a significant trend toward geographic diversification of trade. The biggest increase in its foreign trade is with EEC countries.

The share of EFTA countries in Yugoslavian foreign trade is about 11-12%. It is also increasing. In 1967, Yugoslavian exports to EFTA countries was U.S. \$148 million or 9.1% more than in 1966. Yugoslavia's imports from EFTA countries in 1967, was U.S. \$213 million or 21.8% increase over 1966.

Europe represents the most important Yugoslavian trade partner. The European countries participate in Yugoslavian exports with about 79%, and in its imports with about 71%.

Among European countries the Soviet Union is Yugoslavia's best customer, followed by Italy, West Germany, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

In Yugoslavian Imports, the principal foreign trade partner is the United States, followed by Italy, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The importance of European countries in Yugoslavia's foreign trade is due partly to their convenient geographic position and economic structure, and partly to credit and other arrangements they have concluded with Yugoslavia.

It is interesting to note that certain Asian, African and Latin American countries are gaining more and more importance in Yugoslavian foreign trade.

In 1967, trade between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia increased significantly over 1966. Imports grew by 11.2% and exports by 12.9%.

According to commodity lists and other arrangements between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, the total trade in 1968 between these two countries will amount to 439 million dollars, against the 1967 level of 382 million dollars. This will constitute a 10% increase in Yugoslav exports to the Soviet Union and a 20% increase of Soviet exports to Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia is not a member of COMECON. It enjoys special status as an observer and participates in the work of most of the committees.

Preliminary statistics for the four months of 1968 show a 7% drop in Yugoslav exports to the EEC countries, compared with the first four months of 1967. At the same time exports to EFTA countries increased by 9%. Exports to COMECON countries declined by 17%.

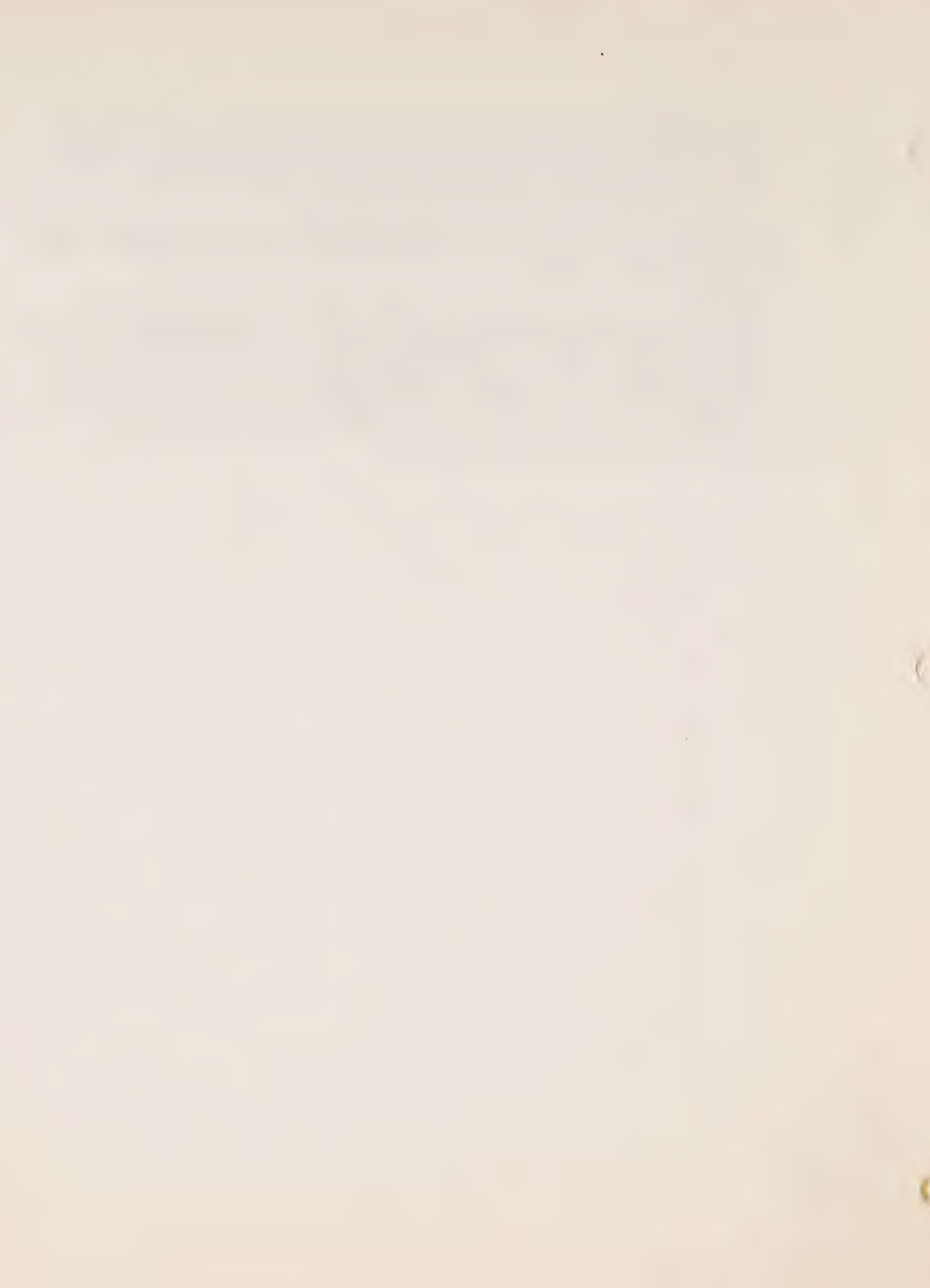
Imports from the EEC countries remained at the 1967 level, those from EFTA increased by 1% and imports from the COMECON increased by 5%.



Direct export subsidies have been abolished. As an incentive to export, the retention of foreign exchange quotas enables the exporters to keep from 7% to 100% of foreign exchange earnings for their own purchases abroad. The percentage depends on the nature of the business.

The Yugoslav Government attempts to balance its imports and exports with each country and is urging its business enterprises to make greater efforts to increase their exports.

Yugoslavia is, and will certainly remain, short of convertible foreign currency. The authorities will not, therefore, encourage imports from the West of goods and services, which can be supplied from within Yugoslavia, or from nonconvertible currency areas, such as, Eastern Europe. But this does not mean that total imports from the West will be reduced, for much of Yugoslavia's requirements in capital goods and sophisticated equipment, raw materials, and even some consumer goods, can only be obtained satisfactorily from the Western World.



YUGOSLAVIA'S EXPORTS TO SELECTED COUNTRIES

Total and Percentage of Total Exports

1964 - 1966

Countries	1964		1965		1966	
	<u>Total</u> U.S. \$'000	Percent- age of Total	<u>Total</u> U.S. \$'000	Percent- age of Total	<u>Total</u> U.S. \$'000	Percent- age of Total
United States	51,324	5.75	62,329	5.71	74,858	6.14
Canada	2,089	0.23	2,170	0.20	2,579	.21
France	18,423	2.06	17,515	1.60	28,604	2.34
West Germany	80,414	9.00	95,751	8.77	113,816	9.33
Italy	131,937	14.77	144,330	13.23	173,048	14.18
United Kingdom	55,255	6.19	36,279	3.32	43,901	3.60
Austria	30,741	3.44	28,408	2.60	44,756	3.67
Switzerland	17,153	1.92	18,165	1.66	25,156	2.06
Greece	16,081	1.80	22,438	2.06	30,438	2.49
U.S.S.R.	116,135	13.00	187,570	17.19	193,748	15.88
Czechoslovakia	44,842	5.02	70,940	6.50	67,592	5.54
East Germany	63,174	7.07	75,310	6.90	64,398	5.28
Hungary	24,142	2.70	25,931	2.38	29,408	2.41
Poland	39,151	4.38	64,132	5.88	56,313	4.62
U.A.R. Egypt	12,751	1.43	20,433	1.87	24,089	1.97
India	28,188	3.16	29,653	2.72	42,788	3.51
Other Countries	161,352	18.08	189,987	17.41	204,588	16.77
TOTAL-	893,152	100.00	1,091,341	100.00	1,220,080	100.00

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics, 1964-1966.





YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES

Total and Percentage of Total Imports

1964 - 1966

Countries	1964		1965		1966	
	<u>Total</u> U.S. \$'000	Percent- age of Total	<u>Total</u> U.S. \$'000	Percent- age of Total	<u>Total</u> U.S. \$'000	Percent- age of Total
United States	172,808	13.08	190,165	14.76	199,837	12.68
Canada	4,551	0.34	4,544	0.35	4,168	.26
France	47,110	3.56	46,439	3.60	46,571	2.96
West Germany	113,429	8.58	116,390	9.03	154,678	9.82
Italy	174,408	13.20	137,119	10.64	168,484	10.69
Netherlands	26,229	1.98	21,876	1.70	23,227	1.47
United Kingdom	69,262	5.24	61,564	4.78	87,856	5.58
Austria	34,857	2.64	34,389	2.67	37,700	2.39
Switzerland	21,322	1.61	21,209	1.65	28,205	1.79
Greece	11,047	0.84	17,358	1.35	37,329	2.37
U.S.S.R.	100,190	7.58	107,925	8.38	145,739	9.25
Bulgaria	16,732	1.27	22,255	1.73	36,906	2.34
Czechoslovakia	82,141	6.22	70,394	5.46	93,202	5.92
East Germany	72,656	5.50	63,133	4.90	87,938	5.58
Hungary	35,266	2.67	30,785	2.39	35,409	2.25
Poland	59,572	4.51	57,041	4.43	72,116	4.58
U.A.R. Egypt	23,781	1.80	24,188	1.88	24,445	1.55
Japan	7,734	0.59	22,084	1.71	39,627	2.52
India	21,509	1.63	26,178	2.03	25,720	1.63
Other Countries	226,933	17.17	213,467	16.56	226,273	14.37
TOTAL-	1,321,537	100.00	1,288,503	100.00	1,575,430	100.00

Source: United Nation's Commodity Trade Statistics, 1964-1966.



#### 14. Canadian Foreign Trade with Yugoslavia

Canada exchanges M.F.N. treatment with Yugoslavia under the Trade Agreement Act of June 11, 1928, which accepted article 30 of the United Kingdom Serb-Croat-Slovene, Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927.

According to D.B.S. Trade of Canada, Canadian foreign trade with Yugoslavia, 1960-1967, was as follows:

Year	Imports from Yugoslavia \$'000	Exports to Yugoslavia \$'000	Balance (+ or -) \$'000
1960	804,249	3,249,369	+2,445,120
1961	1,665,066	2,134,996	+ 469,930
1962	1,801,426	999,302	- 802,124
1963	1,842,621	17,518,671	+15,676,050
1964	2,600,766	5,443,418	+2,842,652
1965	2,967,414	8,560,787	+5,593,373
1966	2,638,241	3,663,934	+1,025,693
1967	3,753,639	3,484,360	+ 269,279

Canadian Foreign Trade with Yugoslavia, January to April 1968, in comparison with the same period in 1967, was as follows:

	<u>Exports</u> \$'000	<u>Imports</u> \$'000
January to April, 1968	1,312	1,003
January to April, 1967	1,194	744

Canadian exports to Yugoslavia, in recent years, have been largely restricted to flaxseed, cattle hides, copper scrap, asbestos, woodpulp, aircraft and engines and parts.

From Yugoslavia, Canada imports magnesia, furniture, textiles, sporting goods, mercury, hops and broom corn. The Yugoslavian export drive is now directed toward selling more manufactured products, such as machine tools, electronic equipment and spare parts.

Foreign trade between Canada and Yugoslavia is low. Both countries represent a market potential which has not been fully exploited.

Yugoslavia provides a growing and potentially good market for our exporters of goods not made in Yugoslavia and not readily obtainable from nonconvertible currency areas. The Yugoslavian market is worthy of investigation, preferably by personal visits to the end-user, as well as to importers and agencies.





The best Canadian sales prospects are in the field of capital goods. Yugoslavian industry has reached the stage where a wide variety of products can be produced locally. Particularly good prospects exist in the field of food processing, tourism(1), power generation, mining, petroleum and petrochemicals.

Note: (1) The target figures for foreign tourist income in Yugoslavia has been set at \$400 million by 1970. Meeting these targets will require substantial investment in hotels, motels and related equipment for cooking and catering, laundry, dry cleaning, heating, air-conditioning, refrigeration and related items.



CANADIAN EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES TO YUGOSLAVIA

1966 - 1967

Commodities	1966 \$000's	1967 \$000's
Cattle hides, raw	151	449
Flaxseed	2,147	581
Copper scrap	112	283
Asbestos milled fibres	310	882
Wood pulp, sulphite, unbleached, strong	-	55
Pig iron	-	33
Copper bars, rods and shapes, n.e.s.	-	652
Power boilers, equipment and parts	-	96
Aircraft engines and parts	360	168
Stationery and paper office supplies	6	31
Contractors equipment and tools	-	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL-	3,086	3,255
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL CANADIAN EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA-	3,664	3,484
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada.



CANADIAN IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES FROM YUGOSLAVIA

1966 - 1967

Commodities	1966 \$000's	1967 \$000's
Pimento, ground or unground	34	35
Brandy	49	43
Cotton yarn, plied, n.e.s.	257	318
Print cloth and sheeting cotton, unbleached	9	81
Print cloth and sheeting cotton, bleached	103	194
Nuts, locknuts and stop nuts, n.e.s.	52	219
Pipe fittings, copper and copper alloy	70	168
Magnesia, dead burned or sintered	475	275
Lathes, metalworking, and parts, n.e.s.	34	160
Furniture, wooden, household, not upholstered	123	145
Footwear, n.e.s.	183	260
Skis	110	159
Parts of domestic sewing machines	4	76
Wardrobe accessories, bags, covers	50	72
Paintings and pastels, made by hand	-	153
Import packing, reusable, not descr.	30	40
TOTAL-	1,583	2,398
TOTAL CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA-	2,638	3,753

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada.





There are possibilities for economic cooperation between Canada and Yugoslavia in joint ventures, licensing and investments. In particular, there are prospects of cooperation between Canadian and Yugoslavian enterprises in the field of joint ventures in third markets.

Despite the fact that Yugoslavia presents certain economic difficulties, there is no doubt that it is one of the most promising markets in Eastern Europe.

There is a continuing trend in Yugoslavia to modernize its industries and increase their productivity. This is intensified by the fact that individual enterprises are now retaining from 7% to 100% of foreign exchange necessary for their own imports. The change in the structure of imports, with the increased share of imports of machinery and transport equipment, indicates sale prospects for our exporters.

Yugoslavian construction enterprise "GEOTEHNIKA" is undertaking some hydraulic work at Peace River in Canada.



YUGOSLAVIAN EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES AND TO CANADA, TOTAL AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL, 1964-1966

C Item	1964			1965			1966		
	Total		Canada as Percent- age of Total	Total		Canada as Percent- age of Total	Total		Canada as Percent- age of Total
	Thousands of U.S. Dollars	To World		Thousands of U.S. Dollars	To World		Thousands of U.S. Dollars	To World	
Food and live animals	213,126	-	-	231,348	-	-	248,565	-	-
Beverages and tobacco	49,963	-	-	48,903	-	-	47,413	-	-
Crude materials, excluding fuels	116,893	217	.19	110,334	126	.11	107,717	557	.52
Mineral fuels, etc.	12,105	-	-	10,716	-	-	20,935	-	-
Animal, vegetable oil, fat	521	-	-	494	-	-	301	-	-
Chemicals	2,486	-	-	59,610	-	-	69,582	-	-
Basic manufactures	204,728	599	.29	247,646	826	.33	282,311	981	.35
Machines, transport equipment	151,623	-	-	256,743	159	.06	299,431	217	.07
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	105,713	1,072	1.01	125,150	838	.67	143,182	729	.51
Goods not classified by kind	619	-	-	325	-	-	643	-	-
TOTAL-	893,152	1,888	.21	1,091,341	1,949	.18	1,220,080	2,484	.20

ce: - Not applicable.

urce: United Nation's Commodity Trade Statistics.





YUGOSLAVIAN IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES AND FROM CANADA, TOTAL AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL, 1964-1966

Item	1964			1965			1966		
	Total		Canada as Percent- age of Total	Total		Canada as Percent- age of Total	Total		Canada as Percent- age of Total
	Thousands of U.S. Dollars	From World		Thousands of U.S. Dollars	From World		Thousands of U.S. Dollars	From World	
Food and live animals	164,044	-	-	189,468	-	-	231,025	-	-
Beverages and tobacco	2,532	-	-	552	-	-	5,921	-	-
Crude materials, excluding fuels	210,434	3,838	1.82	217,011	4,009	1.85	212,249	3,796	1.79
Mineral fuels, etc.	66,035	-	-	71,953	-	-	82,414	-	-
Animal, vegetable oil, fat	15,996	-	-	13,378	-	-	8,832	-	-
Chemicals	138,121	-	-	118,348	-	-	150,471	-	-
Basic manufactures	275,199	652	.24	277,514	507	.18	369,949	195	.05
Machines, transport equipment	397,800	-	-	356,527	-	-	459,085	136	.03
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	51,292	-	-	43,392	-	-	54,950	-	-
Goods not classified by kind	-	-	-	360	-	-	533	-	-
TOTAL-	1,321,537	4,490	.34	1,288,503	4,516	.35	1,575,430	4,127	.26

ee: - Not applicable

orce: United Nation's Commodity Trade Statistics.



14a. Ontario Exports to Yugoslavia

In 1966, Ontario's share in Canadian exports to Yugoslavia was \$1,373,900 or 37.5% of the total. The export of oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels amounted to \$1,027,800. The remainder was divided among 22 other products.

The following table shows Ontario's exports to Yugoslavia, by commodities, 1966:

<u>Commodities</u>	<u>Value</u> Canadian \$'000
Cattle	19.0
Rawhide and Skins, Except Fur Skins	31.0
Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels	1,027.8
Copper in Ores, Concentrates and Scrap	53.5
Inorganic Bases and Metallic Oxides	.6
Other Inorganic Chemicals	14.3
Fertilizer and Fertilizer Material	3.4
Plastics and Synthetic Rubbers, Not Shaped	24.9
Other Nonferrous Metals and Alloys	.3
General Purpose Industrial Machinery	16.2
Drilling, Excavating, Mining, Oil and Gas Machinery	5.9
Haying, Harvesting, Threshing and Related Machinery	1.2
Tractors	.9
Road Motor Vehicles	36.3
Aircraft	1.4
Communication and Related Equipment	41.7
Cooking Equipment for Foods	.1
Measuring, Controlling Laboratory, Medical and Optical Equipment	1.0
Hand Tools and Miscellaneous Cutlery	.3
Printed Matter	.1
Firearms, Ammunition and Ordnance	91.9
Miscellaneous End Products	.3
Special Trade Transactions	1.8
TOTAL-	1,373.9

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada.



### 15. Balance of Trade

Yugoslavian Balance of Trade, 1955-1967, in millions of U.S. dollars, was as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Balance</u>
1955	256.6	440.9	-184.3
1956	323.3	474.1	-150.8
1957	395.1	661.2	-266.1
1958	441.4	684.9	-243.5
1959	476.6	687.1	-210.5
1960	566.1	826.3	-260.2
1961	568.8	910.2	-341.4
1962	690.4	887.6	-197.2
1963	790.3	1,056.5	-266.2
1964	893.1	1,323.0	-429.9
1965	1,091.3	1,287.6	-196.3
1966	1,220.1	1,575.4	-355.3
1967	1,253.0	1,707.6	-454.6

With the exception of one year (1946), Yugoslavia has consistently had an adverse balance of trade.

The Yugoslavian trade deficit has been covered by import credits from abroad and, to some extent, by the growing volume of tourist spending, remittances from Yugoslav citizens abroad, and medium term credits and loans granted to Yugoslavian enterprises, particularly from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Yugoslavia's principal creditors are the United States, the Soviet Union, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, West Germany and the United Kingdom.

The tariffs and nontariff barriers, especially with regard to the EEC market, contribute a great deal to the rise in the visible trade deficit of Yugoslavia.

In 1967, Yugoslavia had a deficit in its Balance of Trade of U.S. \$454.6 million. Although invisible trade achieved a positive balance of some \$220 million (from tourism and workers remittances), this was not sufficient to prevent a deficit in the overall balance of payments.

### 16. Balance of Payments

Yugoslavia has for some time been faced with a serious balance of payments problem.





Yugoslavia's Balance of Payments, 1960-1966, in millions of U.S. dollars, was as follows:(1)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Goods and Services (2)	-213.0	-286.0	-117.0	-144.0	-272.0	-15.0	-109.0
Trade Balance (cif)	-268.9	-346.1	-199.0	-277.9	-434.1	-200.0	-353.0
Transportation	48.1	55.6	67.4	81.0	97.0	118.0	140.0
Investment Income	-10.8	-17.0	-21.2	-33.7	-48.0	-60.0	-70.0
Other Services	19.0	21.0	35.0	87.0	114.0	127.0	174.0
Transfers: Private	35.2	35.7	43.7	58.4	47.5	50.0	57.0
Government	55.0	34.0	25.0	5.0	20.0	30.0	11.0
Capital n.i.e.:	56.0	181.0	27.0	80.0	84.0	28.0	167.0
Monetary Authorities	73.4	36.5	--	24.0	135.0	15.0	-45.0
I.M.F. Accounts	-13.5	-67.5	-7.5	22.1	-30.0	35.0	-10.0
Monetary Gold	5.2	-1.6	1.9	-10.2	-2.5	-2.0	-2.0
Payments Agreements	8.2	-56.5	31.0	13.3	40.1	-80.0	-28.0
Bank Credit Received	40.9	52.0	20.3	-0.7	97.0	68.0	-20.0
Other	32.6	-24.9	-44.6	--	31.0	-6.0	15.0
Net Errors and Omissions	-6.0	--	21.0	-24.0	-14.0	-108.0	-81.0

Note: -- Not Available.

(1) Source: I.M.F. International Financial Statistics.

(2) Minus sign indicates debit.

There is little prospect of eliminating the balance of payments deficit in the foreseeable future, and it is possible that Yugoslavia faces a particularly difficult international payments situation. Of an estimated \$1.3 billion owing at the outset of 1965, more than half will fall due by 1968. Despite the fact that the current deficit was less last year, Yugoslavia's external payments were only balanced by a substantial inflow of foreign public capital (loans and grants) and commercial credits.

Yugoslavia's international liquidity (gold, reserve positions in the International Monetary Fund and foreign exchange), was in April 1968, U.S. \$110 million.

## 17. Economic and Trade Policy

The Federal Executive Council prescribes the general provisions in respect to foreign trade and exchange transactions. The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, establishes rules and regulations, makes decisions governing commercial transactions, and issues import and export licenses when required. The Federal Secretariat for Finance prescribes the specific provisions governing exchange transactions.



During 1966, Yugoslavia embarked on an ambitious Five Year Plan, 1966-1970, for the continued industrialization of the country. Among the objectives are the increase in exports of manufactured products and expansion of investment in the agricultural sector. This program does not set specific goals to be accomplished, but is used for direction and control in the expansion of facilities.

#### 17a. Yugoslavian Foreign Trade Regulations

Control over imports, now in practice in Yugoslavia, is exercised through allocation of foreign currency to end-user-enterprises.

At present Yugoslavian commercial enterprises are free to import, with few restrictions. Import licenses are not required for most goods. Importing is confined largely to registered domestic economic organizations which are registered as participating in foreign trade. Registration is granted to all economic organizations in Yugoslavia complying with certain minimum conditions. In addition to economic organizations specializing in foreign trade, most major Yugoslavian industrial producers are registered. Un-registered economic organizations must channel their orders through registered organizations.

All commodities included in the foreign trade nomenclature are classified in six categories.

1. Liberalized Goods (LB):  
In this category are more than 1,600 items of a total of about 4,300. The export or import of these goods is entirely free. "LB" goods are mainly raw materials, foodstuffs, spare parts, and certain consumer goods.
2. Conditionally Liberalized Goods (LBO):  
Imports of goods listed in this category are estimated to account for about 23% of total imports in 1967. It is comprised mostly of trade with bilateral countries.
3. Goods Imported Under Global Exchange Quotas (GDK):  
This list comprises most consumer goods, some raw materials and some types of capital equipment. It is estimated that in 1967, imports of commodities in this list amounted to about 45% of total imports.  
  
For certain importers, the authority to use their allocated foreign exchange quotas, is dependent on the exports they have made.
4. Goods Subject to Individual Quotas (RK):  
This list includes selected agricultural and mineral products which are subject to maximum quotas established for each commodity. Quotas of this group are established in physical quantities.
5. Global Foreign Exchange Quota (DK):  
This quota is established on a monetary basis (dinars).
6. This group requires import licenses (D).  
It is made up of such minor items as gunpowder, ammunition and opium.



With minor exceptions, exports are free of license: Exports to countries with which Yugoslavia has bilateral payment agreements, are subject to approval by the Government.

Samples of no commercial value, carried by trade missionaries or salesmen, are free of duty. They must be unsuitable for useful purposes. Samples suitable for practical purposes can be temporarily exempted from duties, fees and taxes, if they are returned within a given period.

Items, such as food and drink, are not accepted as samples.

Trade relations with most foreign countries are effected under agreements as to payments, on a multilateral basis; that is in convertible currencies. This payments system embraces countries which are members of EEC, EFTA, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and most of the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Yugoslavia maintains trade on a bilateral basis through clearing with 25 countries. This system includes COMECON members, Greece, Spain, Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Israel, Cambodia, Mainland China, Mongolia, Algeria, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Tunisia and Brazil.

#### 17b. Tariff and Nontariff Barriers

Goods entering Yugoslavia are subject to customs control. Customs duties are collected "ad valorem" on the invoice value c.i.f., the Yugoslav border. The average customs tariff on goods originating from countries trading with Yugoslavia under the category of "most-favoured-nation", is 11%. In the case of goods originating from other countries, the customs rate is augmented by 50%.

Yugoslavia is a member of GATT.

A number of laws liberalizing trade and foreign exchange transactions took effect on January 1, 1967. Further liberalization is planned and the goal of 100% liberalization is set for 1970. By that time, it is expected that all nontariff barriers will be removed and only the customs tariff will be used to protect the Yugoslav market against foreign competition.

#### 17c. Foreign Exchange Regime in Yugoslavia

Payments to and from countries with which Yugoslavia has bilateral payments agreements, are made in the currencies and according to the procedures set forth in those agreements. If no agreement exists, settlement is usually made in a convertible currency.

Foreign exchange deriving from exports of goods and services have to be brought in the country within 90 days from the date of exportation. The Yugoslavian exporters are entitled to a retention quota amounting to 7% of the exports effected. In some cases and for some products, the retention quota grows progressively, even up to 100%. The retention quota may be





used for imports of goods which are not free. It can be transferred to an enterprise with which exists long-term business cooperation, or they can sell those resources to an authorized bank, at the official rate of foreign exchange.

All foreign exchange transactions must be carried out through the Yugoslavian National Bank or an authorized bank. The latter are of two types: Fully authorized banks, which must have a minimum foreign exchange credit fund equivalent to U.S. \$2 million, and a foreign exchange turnover, in the course of one year, of at least U.S. \$80 million, and may engage in all foreign exchange transactions in Yugoslavia and abroad. Limited authorized banks, with a minimum foreign exchange credit fund of U.S. \$400,000, may conduct foreign exchange operations in Yugoslavia only. The other commercial banks may carry on foreign business on behalf of their clients, only through the intervention of an authorized bank. To buy or sell dinars abroad requires the authorization of the National Bank of Yugoslavia.

Payments of royalties are liberalized on the basis of reciprocity. Foreign travelers may bring in and take out any amount in foreign exchange without declaring it.

#### 17d. Banking in Yugoslavia

Under the new banking legislation, "The Banks and Credit Affairs Act", introduced on January 1, 1966, the Banks in Yugoslavia were given the right to operate on a wider scale, competing among themselves. The former territorial principle of the commercial banks is changed, and now the banks can carry on business anywhere in the whole of Yugoslavia.

The banks are divided into two groups. The first consists of the National Bank, Yugoslavia's central bank, as a bank of issue, and which is the monetary regulator. The other group comprises the commercial banks, investment banks and savings banks. There are in Yugoslavia 15 banks which have the right to engage in foreign trade, receive foreign deposits and deal in the international money market.

In the new banking system in Yugoslavia, all banks were reestablished with money from industrial concerns who act as the founders. This is similar to a shareholder in the Western banking system. The founders are the ultimate managers of the bank and share in the bank's profit.

The banks pay interest on time deposits. At present the rate is at least 5% annually on sight savings deposits. At the beginning of 1966, there were in Yugoslavia, 4.5 million private depositors, of which 2.2 million were with the Postal Savings Bank.

In 1966, the Yugoslavian Foreign Trade Bank opened six representative offices abroad - London, Moscow, Berlin, Cairo, Paris and Tripoli - in addition to its existing representation in New York and Prague.



17e. Investment

Self-financing of enterprises is to become of major importance in Yugoslavia. The State's own investment activity is supposed to be confined to determining the main structural lines of the economy. Before 1965, more than 80% of investment was either decided on directly by state bodies or was subject to their approval. Recently, discretion in making investment decisions is given to industry, with the Government taking a secondary role.

Pattern of investments in Yugoslavia, 1953-1964, in percentage, was as follows:

	<u>1953-1956</u>	<u>1957-1960</u>	<u>1961-1964</u>	<u>PLAN</u> <u>1966-1970</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Industry and mining	63.8	46.1	53.0	50.7
Agriculture and forestry	9.9	19.7	15.5	16.5
Building and construction	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.9
Transport and communications	17.4	23.2	18.9	19.2
Trade and catering	5.3	6.3	7.7	9.0
The skilled crafts	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Yugoslav Investment Policy.

Yugoslavia, in its efforts to streamline her economy, was faced with the primary task of getting a greater share in the international division of labour, not only through increased trade, but also through the development of long-term cooperation between Yugoslav producers and foreign partners. Attracting foreign capital is an important part of Yugoslavia's plans to stimulate the economy. Yugoslavia is the first communist country to permit foreign investment to take part in local development ventures.

The aim of the Yugoslavian investment policy is not only to attract foreign investment funds. It is encouraging foreign investors to bring their know-how and so assist Yugoslavia in narrowing the technological gap in some of its industries, in comparison with Western countries.

In July, 1967, Yugoslavia's Parliament approved new regulations as to the conditions under which foreign firms will be permitted to invest in Yugoslavian enterprises. The law was designed to benefit the Yugoslav economy by attracting foreign capital to speed technological development, provide wider access to hard currency markets and help stabilize the balance of payments. Individual Yugoslav industries have the right to decide whether they need foreign investment, under what conditions, and in what quantities.

The regulations stipulate that a foreign partner be allowed to enter into a



joint business venture with a Yugoslav enterprise by investing up to 49% of the total capital requirement.

Foreign funds cannot, however, be invested in insurance, banking, transport, trading enterprises and various services. A foreign partner must reinvest at least 20% of the profits in other Yugoslav enterprises or deposit them in a Yugoslav Bank. A 35% tax on profit, but not on the capital invested - is payable by the foreign partner.

The tax may be less, if the foreign partner reinvests an appreciable amount of the profit, in the Yugoslav economy.

According to Yugoslav official sources, future Yugoslav economic relations with foreign firms should be based on contracts, since such bodies as joint stock or mixed companies do not correspond to the Yugoslav social-economic system.

To promote co-production, licensing and joint production arrangements with foreign firms, in October 1966, the Yugoslavian Government introduced certain benefits, such as, reduced duties on components or materials brought into Yugoslavia for processing and eventual re-export, and permission for enterprises to retain 100% of hard currency earned through exports pursuant to such an agreement.

The new legislation on joint ventures, provides for the operation of a joint board, made up of representatives of both the domestic and foreign enterprises. The foreign partners and technical experts may participate in the management of production, with the same rights and duties as those in the domestic enterprise.

Yugoslav enterprises are also permitted to enter into partnership with foreign enterprises in foreign countries.

Recently a Canadian brewery invested \$7.5 in a brewery at Skoplje, Yugoslavia.

#### 17f. Representation of Foreign Firms in Yugoslavia

Foreign firms may be represented in Yugoslavia by Yugoslav enterprises, specially created for this purpose. The Yugoslav agent of a foreign company may be empowered to execute business operations, either in the name of and for the account of the foreign company, or in its own name, but for the account of the company it represents. Yugoslav enterprises registered for foreign-trade operations, may sell in their own name and for their own account, products of a foreign company.

All agreements between foreign firms and Yugoslav enterprises as to repre-

Note: Recent and more detailed information on Yugoslavian Foreign Trade Regulations; Tariff and Nontariff Barriers; Foreign Exchange Regime and Investment Regulations; can be obtained from the Canadian Commercial Counsellor in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Proleters Kih Brigada 69, or from the Yugoslavian official representative in Canada.





sentation, must be submitted to the Yugoslavian Foreign Trade authority for its approval. Individuals in Yugoslavia are not permitted to act as representatives for foreign companies.

## 18. Conclusions

Yugoslavia, in her present stage of development, is undergoing rapid industrialization and is interested in importing equipment and supplies which are not now being produced in the country. For this reason, priorities are given to imports of industrial equipment and machinery, and goods considered necessary to the industrialization programs.

An enterprise wishing to modernize its plant by importing foreign machinery and equipment, must seek approval in principle for an allocation of the necessary foreign exchange from the exchange control authorities. This request has to be justified. Justification may take the form of an expected increase in exports, an import saving or simply a vital contribution to Yugoslavia's development. If the enterprise can show that a foreign supplier is prepared to reduce its price in foreign exchange by incorporating parts made in Yugoslavia in his equipment, or, better still, is prepared to cooperate with his customer by buying things from the customer, then the enterprise has a better chance of getting the foreign exchange it requires. It can also justify its claim that the particular foreign supplier is offering the best possible bargain.

Yugoslavia's economic plan has assigned great importance to investment in agricultural equipment, emphasizing the expansion of the socialized sector in agriculture. The official policy gives little hope to individual farmers of modernizing their farms, despite the fact that individual farmers account for a considerable proportion of the national income and constitute a substantial body of consumers.

The key role in the Yugoslav economy is played by foreign trade. The fact is, that enterprises have to find today, outlets abroad because of restrictions on home demand. Importation of consumer products is limited. Access to foreign markets is the primary requisite for the long-term integration of the Yugoslavian economy into the world economy.

The development of the country's foreign trade implies further efforts by Yugoslavia to liberalize its imports. Competition from foreign goods can be an additional incentive for Yugoslav enterprises to improve the quality of their products and labour productivity.

The importance of Western trade to Yugoslavia is equated to its industrial cooperation with western firms in the EEC countries. Of 256 production licenses acquired between 1952 and 1964, only 11 come from other communist countries while 70 were from West Germany and 54 from Italy. Economic necessity, coupled with political reorientation, have gradually led Yugoslavia to the adoption of a more flexible and somewhat more liberal economic system.

It is a fair judgment, however, that the pressure to modernize and develop



new basic and secondary industries in Yugoslavia will continue as fast as the state of the economy and foreign loans make it possible.

Despite striking advances in industrial production over the past years, Yugoslavia still must achieve a higher level of efficiency in its economy, if it wants to meet the demands of its people for a greater share in the benefits of industrialization and improve their standard of living. Yugoslavia must take drastic measures to arrest inflation and reduce production costs so that Yugoslav goods can compete effectively in foreign markets.

Yugoslavia is anxious to enter into industrial cooperation agreements and joint ventures with Western companies. Cooperation offers advantages to both sides, especially with Yugoslavia now opening the way for foreign investment inside her borders.

Economic cooperation between Canada and Yugoslavia has not yet been sufficiently utilized, both in trade and other fields of economic activity. There are many suitable resources for developing this cooperation; from increasing trade both ways, to joint ventures and economic cooperation in third markets.



TABLE I

SELECTED YUGOSLAVIAN FINANCIAL STATISTICS

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund







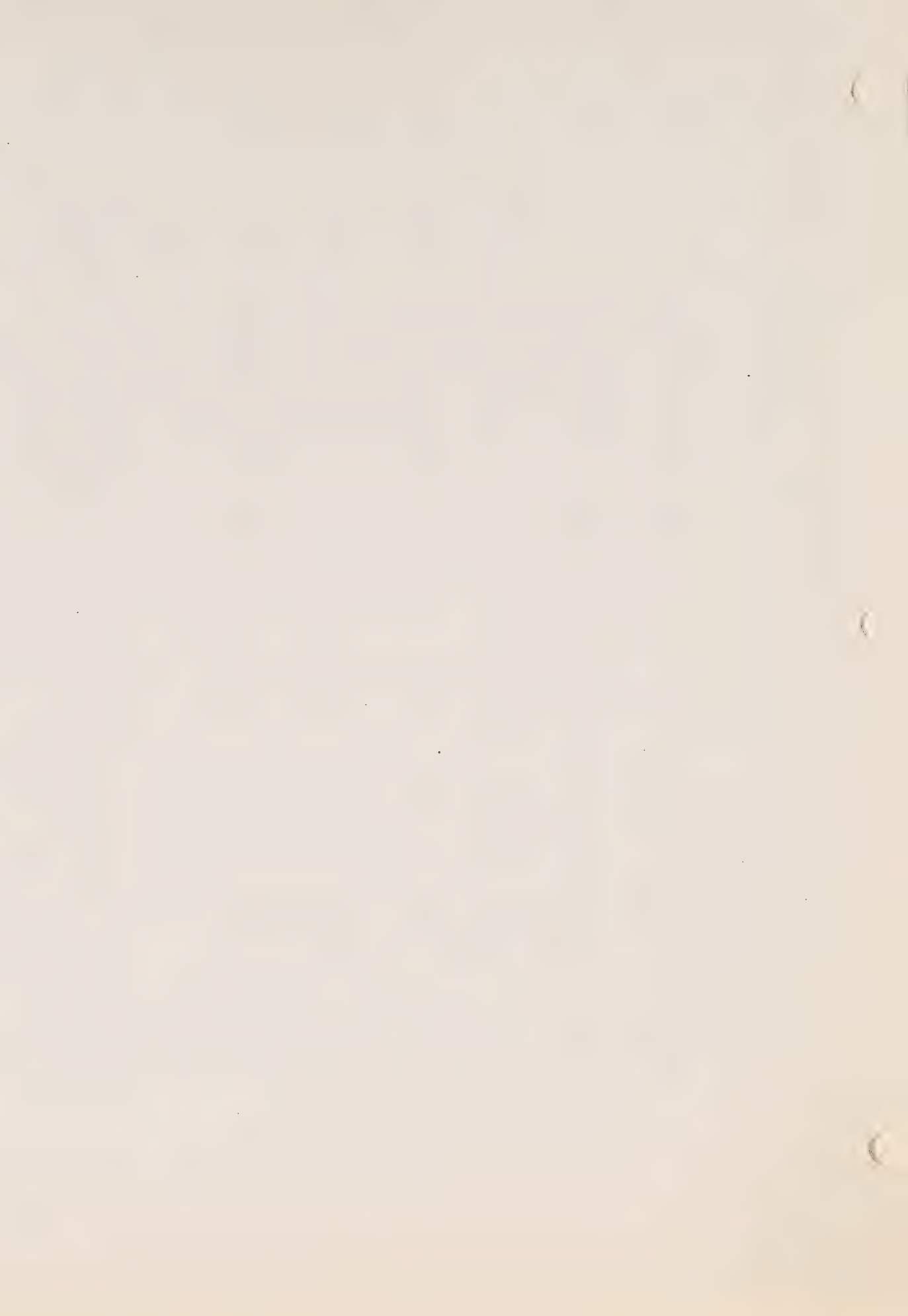


TABLE I (Continued)  
SELECTED YUGOSLAVIAN FINANCIAL STATISTICS

SOURCE: International Monetary Fund





A new dinar equal to 100 old dinars was introduced on January 1, 1966. The exchange rates and all prices and claims in dinars were adjusted at the same time by the same ratio. All IFS data are expressed in terms of the new dinar.

Foreign Exchange includes proceeds of Fund drawing. The reform of the Yugoslav banking and financial system which began in 1961 was completed in 1966. The monetary and financial data have therefore undergone major revisions in recent years. Current IFS data are based on revised data given in the *Statistical Bulletin* of December 1966. Although Investment Loan Funds are merged with banks under the reform they are included in Other Financial Institutions in IFS as the published data separate them from banking activities proper. Between April and May 1961 almost all of National Bank Claims on Private Sector were transferred to Deposit Money Banks (lines 12c and 22c). There was a resulting increase in National Bank Claims on Deposit Money Banks (line 12e) and a corresponding increase in Deposit Money Bank Credit from National Bank (line 27a).

See general note on page for Austria.

Exchange Rate: The par value for the Yugoslav dinar agreed with the Fund on January 1, 1966 is 12.50 dinars per US dollar. Previously the par value was 1,250 dinars per US dollar. From December 31, 1965. From January 1, 1961 to July 25, 1965 all exchange transactions were conducted at a fixed rate of 750 dinars per US dollar. Computations by the Fund involving dinars have been made at par value rates except for the period from January 1963 through June 1965 when the rate of 750 was used.

International Liquidity: Line 11 differs from line 1 by the amount of payments agreements assets reported in line 3. Payments agreements assets are the sum of Yugoslavia assets in agreements in which claims exceeds liabilities, Yugoslavia net liabilities in agreements in which liabilities exceed claims are included together with Use of Fund Credit in line 16b. Line 7a equals line 21.

Monetary Survey: Consolidation of sections 10 and 20.

Line 31 = 11 + 21 - 16b - 26b  
Line 32 = 32a + 32c + Deposit Money Bank Claims on Local Government (not shown separately)  
32a = 12a - 16a  
32c = 12c + 12d + 22c + 22d  
34 = 14a + 14c + 24  
35 = 15b + 25

Other Financial Institutions: A consolidation of all financial institutions engaged in investment lending. These investment operations comprise mainly relending of governmental funds to the private sector which are specifically earmarked for that purpose. Lending Funds (line 46a) consist of capital subscriptions by both the private sector and government, and of retained profits of banks. Since the share of government subscription is the largest the amounts are treated like Government Lending Funds, i.e. they are netted against Claims on Private Sector in the Financial Survey, rather than added to Liquid Liabilities.

Financial Survey: Consolidation of sections 30 and 40.

Line 51 = 31 - 46b  
Line 52 = 52a + 52c + Deposit Money Bank and Other Financial Institution Claims on Local Government (not shown separately)  
52a = 32a + 42a  
52c = 32c + 42c - 46a - 47a  
54 = 34 + 35 + 45





TABLE II

THE FEDERAL BUDGET OF YUGOSLAVIA

(million old dinars)

REVENUE	1965	1966
Direct Taxes . . . .	7,119	6,505
Indirect Taxes . . . .	5,962	6,835
Fees . . . . .	392	413
Import Duties . . . .	1,968	1,782
Receipts from Local Authorities . . . . .	291	323
Other . . . . .	2,992	2,618
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>18,724</b>	<b>18,476</b>

EXPENDITURE	1965	1966
Investments . . . . .	5,974	4,462
Culture and Education . . . . .	3,299	3,932
Social Services, Health . . . . .	811	1,028
Defence . . . . .	4,305	4,530
State Administration		
Judiciary . . . . .	2,699	3,041
Other . . . . .	1,714	1,467
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>18,802</b>	<b>18,460</b>

Source: The Europa Year Book.



TABLE III

## SELECTED STATISTICAL DATA ON YUGOSLAVIA

## Road Vehicles

	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE:</b>				
Motor Cycles . . . . .	97,977	102,168	106,396	112,318
Passenger Cars . . . . .	112,537	141,792	187,842	253,337
Buses . . . . .	6,637	7,374	8,227	9,836
Lorries . . . . .	72,574	48,902	58,575	70,115
Special Vehicles . . . . .	5,057	6,021	6,663	7,779
Tractors . . . . .	16,868	17,698	19,160	21,274
<b>PUBLIC MOTOR TRANSPORT:</b>				
Number of Vehicles . . . . .	12,971	14,789	16,968	18,437
Vehicle-kilometres Run (million) . . . . .	493	584	699	839
Passengers Carried (million) . . . . .	147	182	218	295
Passenger-kilometres (million) . . . . .	3,882	4,843	6,025	8,140
Goods Carried (million tons) . . . . .	23.7	30.4	36.1	n.a.
Ton-kilometres (million) . . . . .	2,025	2,399	3,027	3,616

## Shipping

	1964	1965	1966
Vessels Entered . (million net reg. tons)	24.2	25.0	25.3
Exports . . . . . (million tons)	2.2	2.3	3.0
Imports . . . . . ( " " )	5.5	5.4	6.8
Domestic Traffic . . . . . ( " " )	2.3	2.6	2.6

Communications Media  
(1966)

Number of Telephones . . . . .	452,248
Number of Radios . . . . .	3,040,000
Number of Television Sets . . . . .	755,000
Number of Books (Titles published) . . . . .	8,272
Number of Newspapers . . . . .	23

Selected Items in Yugoslavian Five-Year-Plan  
(1966 - 1970)

		PLANNED FOR 1970
Electricity . . . . .	megawatts	30,500
Coal . . . . .	'000 metric tons	41,500
Crude Petroleum . . . . .	" " "	3,200
Crude Steel . . . . .	" " "	3,200
Copper . . . . .	" " "	80,000
Aluminium . . . . .	" " "	100,000

Education  
(1965 - 1966)

CATEGORY	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary . . . . .	14,147	2,945,520	102,057
Secondary . . . . .	388	177,237	3,658
Vocational . . . . .	1,357	434,000	17,630
Universities and High Schools . . . . .	266	185,000	15,760

Source: Federal Institute for Statistics; Kneza Miloša 20, Belgrade.



## APPENDIX A

IMPORTS OF YUGOSLAVIA BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COUNTRIES

1965 - 1966

(thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE	
		1965	1966
022	<u>Milk and Cream</u>	<u>4,270</u>	<u>4,435</u>
	of which		
	United States	3,990	550
	U.S.S.R.	182	2,337
031	<u>Fish Fresh, Simply Preserved</u>	<u>4,745</u>	<u>3,287</u>
	of which		
	United States	237	331
	Japan	2,898	107
	Italy	727	756
	U.S.S.R.	442	488
041	<u>Wheat, Etc. Unmilled</u>	<u>86,090</u>	<u>98,328</u>
	of which		
	United States	86,090	98,240
	Italy	N.A.	-
	U.S.S.R.	N.A.	-
043	<u>Barley, Unmilled</u>	<u>587</u>	<u>-</u>
	of which		
	United States	N.A.	-
	West Germany	343	-
	Algeria	343	-
	Tunisia	N.A.	-
046	<u>Wheat, Etc. Meal or Flour</u>	<u>2,958</u>	<u>1,483</u>
	of which		
	United States	2,958	1,483
054	<u>Vegetables, Etc., Fresh, Simply Preserved</u>	<u>2,485</u>	<u>1,442</u>
	of which		
	United States	1,039	-
	Greece	158	-
	Bulgaria	255	-
	Poland	904	481





SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
081	<u>Animal Feeding Stuff</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>19,572</u>	<u>15,798</u>
	of which			
	United States		8,615	5,643
	Peru		3,980	7,234
	Italy		597	434
	India		6,150	606
091	<u>Margarine, Shortening</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>-</u>
	of which			
	United States		N.A.	-
	Italy		N.A.	-
211	<u>Hides, Stirs, Undressed</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>20,927</u>	<u>25,688</u>
	of which			
	United States		934	3,656
	Argentina		5,529	8,000
	Australia		3,297	4,531
	Greece		2,777	2,764
221	<u>Oil Seeds, Nuts, Kernels</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>4,537</u>	<u>3,963</u>
	of which			
	Canada		1,357	2,386
	Ethiopia		2,129	525
	Ceylon		817	-
	U.S.S.R.		105	338
231	<u>Rubber, Crude, Synthetic</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>16,209</u>	<u>16,460</u>
	of which			
	United States		413	497
	Canada		431	203
	West Germany		2,220	1,218
	United Kingdom		993	1,096
251	<u>Pulp and Waste Paper</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>6,824</u>	<u>4,346</u>
	of which			
	United States		730	1,135
	Canada		471	-
	Sweden		2,373	1,136
	Austria		1,375	896
263	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>65,753</u>	<u>58,046</u>
	of which			
	United States		16,664	20,746
	U.A.R. Egypt		14,667	12,442
	Greece		6,882	8,489
	Sudan		3,577	206



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
266	<u>Synthetic, Regenerated Fibre</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>10,356</u>	<u>13,784</u>
	of which			
	West Germany		3,555	4,624
	Italy		3,379	4,868
	France		1,052	117
	Austria		1,098	1,280
267	<u>Waste of Textile Fabrics</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>3,141</u>	<u>1,693</u>
	of which			
	United States		2,014	754
	Netherlands		656	378
	United Kingdom		119	-
	U.S.S.R.		207	206
274	<u>Sulphur, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>799</u>
	of which			
	France		335	279
	Greece		230	417
	Italy		N.A.	-
276	<u>Other Crude Minerals</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>6,634</u>	<u>6,363</u>
	of which			
	United States		N.A.	-
	Canada		598	733
	U.S.S.R.		1,966	1,609
	Czechoslovakia		1,128	1,180
	Romania		789	754
282	<u>Iron and Steel Scrap</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>4,732</u>	<u>5,449</u>
	of which			
	United States		4,077	5,174
	Saudi Arabia		198	-
	Morocco		122	-
	Tunisia		271	191
284	<u>Nonferrous Metal Scrap</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>11,151</u>	<u>5,377</u>
	of which			
	United States		10,653	4,618
	Netherlands		N.A.	-
	Indonesia		N.A.	-
291	<u>Crude Animal Matter, N.E.S.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>2,275</u>	<u>1,792</u>
	of which			
	United States		214	152
	Canada		1,152	279
	West Germany		227	271
	France		195	104



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
321	<u>Coal, Coke, Briquettes</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>34,693</u>	<u>30,557</u>
	of which			
	United States		8,349	8,883
	U.S.S.R.		13,938	14,799
	Czechoslovakia		1,282	1,760
	Poland		10,215	3,890
332	<u>Petroleum Products</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>15,414</u>	<u>17,435</u>
	of which			
	United States		2,722	2,382
	U.S.S.R.		2,780	2,698
	Romania		3,542	3,357
	Venezuela		1,388	-
411	<u>Animal Oils and Fats</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>4,546</u>	<u>783</u>
	of which			
	United States		3,867	-
	Norway		312	120
	East Germany		116	-
421	<u>Fixed Vegetable Oils, Soft</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5,622</u>	<u>6,281</u>
	of which			
	United States		4,823	5,977
	U.S.S.R.		462	-
	Tunisia		233	-
422	<u>Fixed Vegetable Oil, Nonsoft</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>2,583</u>	<u>806</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,397	-
	Netherlands		1,127	596
	Belgium Luxembourg		N.A.	-
512	<u>Organic Chemicals</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>21,892</u>	<u>28,166</u>
	of which			
	United States		710	2,102
	West Germany		3,349	4,543
	Italy		3,885	2,171
	U.S.S.R.		2,073	3,518
513	<u>Inorganic Elements, Oxides, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>6,069</u>	<u>6,696</u>
	of which			
	United States		122	115
	Italy		1,582	1,525
	West Germany		1,059	1,330
	U.S.S.R.		1,024	1,084





SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
514	<u>Other Inorganic Chemicals</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5,811</u>	<u>8,584</u>
	of which			
	United States		193	473
	U.S.S.R.		1,276	1,771
	Italy		1,075	925
	West Germany		736	995
531	<u>Synthetic Dye, Natural Indigo, Lakes</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>11,892</u>	<u>11,376</u>
	of which			
	West Germany		2,637	2,882
	Switzerland		2,421	3,248
	Poland		2,307	1,095
	Czechoslovakia		909	927
532	<u>Dyes, N.E.S., Tanning Products</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>314</u>
	of which			
	West Germany		115	153
	Argentina		104	-
	Tanganyika		109	-
533	<u>Pigments, Paints, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5,017</u>	<u>5,241</u>
	of which			
	West Germany		1,666	1,718
	Austria		673	882
	Italy		674	623
	Netherlands		592	579
541	<u>Medicinal, Etc. Products</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>9,747</u>	<u>12,852</u>
	of which			
	United States		587	761
	West Germany		1,312	1,347
	Switzerland		1,120	1,360
	Italy		995	616
554	<u>Soaps, Cleaning, Etc. Preparations</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>1,065</u>
	of which			
	West Germany		155	174
	East Germany		203	199
561	<u>Manufactured Fertilizers</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>21,078</u>	<u>32,485</u>
	of which			
	Italy		7,462	8,149
	Austria		3,092	6,508
	Switzerland		3,255	4,986
	U.S.S.R.		3,415	5,333



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE	
		1965	1966
581	<u>Plastic Materials, Etc.</u>	<u>17,889</u>	<u>24,185</u>
	of which		
	United States	305	163
	Italy	4,252	4,487
	West Germany	2,368	3,193
	Czechoslovakia	2,005	2,020
599	<u>Chemicals, N.E.S.</u>	<u>14,258</u>	<u>14,386</u>
	of which		
	United States	320	245
	West Germany	3,416	4,188
	Switzerland	1,066	1,942
	East Germany	1,066	1,092
629	<u>Rubber Articles, N.E.S.</u>	<u>17,348</u>	<u>22,905</u>
	of which		
	United States	663	202
	Israel	2,144	2,359
	India	2,250	1,929
	Italy	2,632	3,122
	U.S.S.R.	-	2,223
631	<u>Veneers, Plywood, Etc.</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>859</u>
	of which		
	West Germany	122	317
	Italy	272	490
641	<u>Paper and Paperboard</u>	<u>8,010</u>	<u>7,139</u>
	of which		
	United States	633	828
	Italy	2,950	2,940
	U.S.S.R.	1,196	413
	East Germany	575	419
642	<u>Articles of Paper, Etc.</u>	<u>1,424</u>	<u>1,451</u>
	of which		
	United States	129	-
	Italy	375	280
	United Kingdom	188	-
	East Germany	180	120
651	<u>Textile Yarn and Thread</u>	<u>17,897</u>	<u>28,189</u>
	of which		
	Italy	9,467	13,625
	West Germany	1,803	3,940
	France	1,620	1,569
	U.A.R. Egypt	720	452



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
653	<u>Woven Textiles, Noncotton</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>18,910</u>	<u>33,602</u>
	of which			
	United States		241	-
	Italy		3,259	7,481
	West Germany		3,109	6,232
	Czechoslovakia		2,225	3,164
	East Germany		-	3,990
657	<u>Floor Covering, Tapestry, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1,615</u>	<u>2,554</u>
	of which			
	Czechoslovakia		439	295
	East Germany		453	715
	Poland		105	108
	India		555	800
671	<u>Pig Iron, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>15,037</u>	<u>14,833</u>
	of which			
	United States		475	151
	Canada		118	-
	U.S.S.R.		7,607	7,284
	Bulgaria		1,405	1,230
673	<u>Iron and Steel Shapes</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>19,349</u>	<u>25,608</u>
	of which			
	United States		N.A.	-
	Czechoslovakia		8,608	10,478
	U.S.S.R.		1,506	2,712
	West Germany		1,291	989
674	<u>Iron, Steel Universal Plate, Sheet</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>63,577</u>	<u>70,780</u>
	of which			
	United States		159	-
	France		10,676	8,304
	Italy		10,120	9,709
	U.S.S.R.		10,989	11,162
	Poland		-	10,080
681	<u>Silver, Platinum, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>894</u>
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		487	840
682	<u>Copper</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>8,960</u>	<u>20,742</u>
	of which			
	United States		2,710	881
	Italy		1,299	899
	United Kingdom		1,636	7,320
	Chile		1,356	7,133





SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE	
		1965	1966
683	<u>Nickel</u> of which United States Canada United Kingdom U.S.S.R.	<u>Total</u>  461 333 214 166	<u>1,423</u>  - 161 587 184
684	<u>Aluminum</u> of which United States U.S.S.R. Austria Italy	<u>Total</u>  2,963 6,309 515 391	<u>11,307</u>  1,207 8,958 1,023 792
686	<u>Zinc</u> of which United States Italy Netherlands United Kingdom Bulgaria	<u>Total</u>  N.A. 131 272 162 440	<u>596</u>  - - - - 403
687	<u>Tin</u> of which United Kingdom Malaya Indonesia	<u>Total</u>  1,133 3,080 636	<u>4,985</u>  3,483 767 151
691	<u>Structures and Parts, N.E.S.</u> of which Italy Poland Hungary Belgium, Luxembourg	<u>Total</u>  581 750 401 224	<u>2,626</u>  1,952 1,307 485 1,016
692	<u>Metal Tanks, Boxes, Etc.</u> of which West Germany Italy United Kingdom	<u>Total</u>  173 430 269	<u>1,175</u>  169 783 -
711	<u>Power Machinery, Nonelectric</u> of which United States Italy West Germany Czechoslovakia	<u>Total</u>  1,758 4,182 3,674 2,143	<u>26,550</u>  1,859 5,391 3,526 3,664



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
712	<u>Agricultural Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>6,696</u>	<u>16,121</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,174	1,730
	Italy		1,512	2,312
	Czechoslovakia		1,403	2,341
	West Germany		727	2,246
714	<u>Office Machines</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>6,161</u>	<u>11,701</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,221	1,733
	France		1,117	390
	East Germany		2,203	4,055
	Czechoslovakia		579	752
715	<u>Metalworking Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>40,491</u>	<u>44,312</u>
	of which			
	United States		853	839
	United Kingdom		9,037	13,788
	West Germany		7,256	8,024
	Czechoslovakia		4,607	2,599
717	<u>Textile Leather Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>18,980</u>	<u>16,896</u>
	of which			
	United States		268	195
	Italy		4,387	2,138
	West Germany		4,178	4,447
	East Germany		2,093	1,646
718	<u>Machines for Special Industries</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>36,452</u>	<u>30,103</u>
	of which			
	United States		3,345	3,965
	Japan		6,821	557
	East Germany		4,962	5,387
	West Germany		3,829	3,687
719	<u>Machines, N.E.S., Nonelectric</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>80,437</u>	<u>105,101</u>
	of which			
	United States		2,937	3,687
	West Germany		17,653	16,288
	Italy		12,669	16,996
	United Kingdom		11,253	9,301
	Japan		-	12,923
722	<u>Electric Power Machinery, Switchgear</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>15,940</u>	<u>18,857</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,080	700
	West Germany		3,418	4,097
	Italy		2,302	2,425
	Sweden		1,488	641



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
723	<u>Electrical Distributing Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>3,705</u>	<u>6,752</u>
	of which			
	United States		192	-
	West Germany		1,224	1,127
	Italy		864	1,564
	Switzerland		227	314
724	<u>Telecommunications Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>8,453</u>	<u>13,262</u>
	of which			
	United States		463	984
	West Germany		1,879	4,113
	Sweden		1,056	233
	Italy		891	1,998
725	<u>Electro-Medical Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>10,721</u>
	of which			
	United States		168	-
	West Germany		342	1,384
	Italy		161	5,145
	East Germany		148	1,284
729	<u>Electrical Machinery, N.E.S.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>27,823</u>	<u>32,158</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,255	1,861
	West Germany		5,073	6,272
	Netherlands		4,151	5,572
	East Germany		2,811	2,470
731	<u>Railway Vehicles</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>8,373</u>	<u>20,426</u>
	of which			
	United States		142	8,207
	Czechoslovakia		1,405	2,014
	Poland		2,581	6,239
	Austria		896	211
732	<u>Road Motor Vehicles</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>51,779</u>	<u>60,648</u>
	of which			
	United States		963	1,599
	West Germany		12,018	20,699
	Italy		16,953	16,898
	United Kingdom		4,512	2,567
	U.S.S.R.		-	5,288
861	<u>Instruments, Apparatus</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>13,649</u>	<u>15,393</u>
	of which			
	United States		676	809
	East Germany		2,812	3,278
	West Germany		2,173	2,692
	U.S.S.R.		1,908	1,599





SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE	
		1965	1966
891	<u>Sound Recorders, Producers</u>	<u>3,991</u>	<u>3,476</u>
	of which		
	United States	352	123
	Czechoslovakia	1,459	1,088
	East Germany	947	750
	West Germany	291	544
894	<u>Toys, Sporting Goods, Etc.</u>	<u>3,180</u>	<u>5,423</u>
	of which		
	East Germany	1,067	1,448
	Poland	640	811
	U.S.S.R.	357	733
	Czechoslovakia	346	701

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics.



# APPENDIX B

## EXPORTS OF YUGOSLAVIA BY SELECTED COMMODITIES AND COUNTRIES

1965 - 1966

(thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE	
		1965	1966
013	<u>Meat Tinned, N.E.S. or Prepared</u>	<u>39,396</u>	<u>31,074</u>
	of which		
	United States	8,306	6,702
	United Kingdom	13,375	12,910
	U.S.S.R.	7,311	3,934
	West Germany	2,389	3,335
024	<u>Cheese and Curd</u>	<u>1,159</u>	<u>1,594</u>
	of which		
	United States	245	346
	Italy	201	707
	Greece	631	355
	U.A.R. Egypt	N.A.	-
053	<u>Fruit Preserved, Prepared</u>	<u>10,472</u>	<u>11,250</u>
	of which		
	United States	255	306
	West Germany	3,919	3,578
	Czechoslovakia	1,547	592
	East Germany	1,094	1,277
054	<u>Vegetables, Etc. Fresh, Simply Preserved</u>	<u>12,222</u>	<u>12,608</u>
	of which		
	United States	1,258	1,814
	West Germany	3,350	2,951
	U.S.S.R.	1,400	-
	United Kingdom	964	1,305
075	<u>Spices</u>	<u>2,152</u>	<u>1,458</u>
	of which		
	United States	392	225
	West Germany	548	507
	U.S.S.R.	337	255
	Czechoslovakia	436	172



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE	
		1965	1966
112	<u>Alcoholic Beverages</u>	<u>11,762</u>	<u>12,985</u>
	of which		
	United States	227	237
	U.S.S.R.	2,528	3,783
	Poland	2,251	1,031
	East Germany	1,936	2,721
121	<u>Tobacco Unmanufactured</u>	<u>35,824</u>	<u>32,236</u>
	of which		
	United States	7,017	11,934
	Poland	6,918	3,181
	U.S.S.R.	5,180	5,280
	East Germany	4,991	4,948
265	<u>Vegetable Fibre, Excluding Cotton and Jute</u>	<u>3,770</u>	<u>3,599</u>
	of which		
	United States	172	123
	Italy	1,005	591
	Czechoslovakia	896	764
	East Germany	597	317
266	<u>Synthetic Regenerated Fibre</u>	<u>2,832</u>	<u>1,615</u>
	of which		
	United States	N.A.	334
	Poland	1,508	425
	Hungary	674	-
	Turkey	224	241
273	<u>Stones, Sand and Gravel</u>	<u>1,545</u>	<u>1,540</u>
	of which		
	United States	N.A.	-
	West Germany	317	314
	Italy	682	734
276	<u>Other Crude Minerals</u>	<u>9,208</u>	<u>8,097</u>
	of which		
	United States	1,848	998
	Canada	101	543
	Poland	2,088	1,894
	Italy	914	863
291	<u>Crude Animal Matter, N.E.S.</u>	<u>6,942</u>	<u>5,798</u>
	of which		
	United States	805	615
	West Germany	1,379	1,334
	Switzerland	1,212	802
	East Germany	1,184	850





SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
292	<u>Crude Vegetable Materials, N.E.S.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5,989</u>	<u>5,968</u>
	of which			
	United States		587	373
	Canada		N.A.	-
	West Germany		1,604	1,369
	France		999	1,289
	Italy		554	697
513	<u>Inorganic Elements, Oxides, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>11,786</u>	<u>11,068</u>
	of which			
	United States		2,963	2,639
	U.S.S.R.		2,421	2,866
	India		1,312	724
	Switzerland		995	-
	West Germany		-	1,099
599	<u>Chemicals, N.E.S.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>10,866</u>	<u>10,794</u>
	of which			
	United States		N.A.	838
	U.S.S.R.		6,390	7,856
	Poland		3,253	837
	East Germany		256	216
611	<u>Leather</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>4,781</u>	<u>6,900</u>
	of which			
	United States		598	1,357
	U.S.S.R.		1,451	258
	West Germany		499	826
	Italy		485	1,206
631	<u>Veneers, Plywood, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>10,653</u>	<u>11,441</u>
	of which			
	U.S.S.R.		2,331	2,478
	Czechoslovakia		1,833	1,648
	U.A.R. Egypt		1,167	1,605
	Greece		999	748
632	<u>Wood Manufactures, N.E.S.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>7,645</u>	<u>7,558</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,326	1,341
	Italy		1,673	1,086
	Israel		1,440	1,745
	West Germany		1,242	1,189
651	<u>Textile Yarn and Thread</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>8,376</u>	<u>8,058</u>
	of which			
	United States		N.A.	-
	Canada		384	425
	Indonesia		3,940	320
	Burma		848	1,003
	West Germany		649	1,556
	United Kingdom		-	1,559



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
652	<u>Cotton Fabrics, Woven</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>20,305</u>	<u>25,019</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,533	2,139
	Italy		2,980	9,992
	Ghana		2,137	686
	Burma		2,099	233
	Canada		-	179
653	<u>Woven Textiles, Noncotton</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>7,130</u>	<u>5,914</u>
	of which			
	Canada		123	-
	Romania		1,668	-
	U.S.S.R.		1,667	1,122
	West Germany		618	1,301
661	<u>Cement, Etc. Building Products</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>3,680</u>	<u>4,106</u>
	of which			
	United States		115	135
	Ivory Coast		663	492
	Sudan		481	285
	Libya		424	635
664	<u>Glass</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1,390</u>	<u>1,303</u>
	of which			
	United States		143	141
	Italy		162	133
	Turkey		135	213
	East Germany		619	518
665	<u>Glassware</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>3,943</u>	<u>4,128</u>
	of which			
	United States		165	164
	Canada		145	107
	West Germany		1,995	1,938
	East Germany		360	404
671	<u>Pig Iron, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5,604</u>	<u>6,206</u>
	of which			
	United States		239	676
	Austria		1,310	772
	West Germany		1,018	749
	United Kingdom		887	841
	Italy		-	1,221
681	<u>Silver, Platinum, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>4,133</u>	<u>4,199</u>
	of which			
	United States		N.A.	-
	West Germany		3,983	3,498
	Netherlands		149	431
	Switzerland		N.A.	270



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES	VALUE	
		1965	1966
682	<u>Copper</u> of which United States Canada U.S.S.R. West Germany Italy	<u>Total</u>       	<u>24,684</u>  2,141 N.A. 7,788 3,830 - 44,400 3,790 - 10,507 4,572 4,591
684	<u>Aluminum</u> of which United States U.S.S.R. East Germany Czechoslovakia	<u>Total</u>      	<u>17,091</u>  2,226 5,690 2,080 1,685 13,478 4,381 235 670 1,662
685	<u>Lead</u> of which United States U.S.S.R. Austria Italy	<u>Total</u>     	<u>19,319</u>  8,483 3,683 1,995 1,683 17,396 6,882 4,354 763 954
689	<u>Nonferrous Base Metals, N.E.S.</u> of which United States West Germany Netherlands Italy	<u>Total</u>     	<u>2,326</u>  1,331 606 221 N.A. 1,931 1,057 282 124 -
693	<u>Wire Products, Nonelectric</u> of which United States Iraq Brazil Czechoslovakia West Germany	<u>Total</u>      	<u>5,830</u>  275 1,400 864 740 - 6,196 876 869 492 535 1,169
694	<u>Steel, Copper Nails, Nuts, Etc.</u> of which United States East Germany Burma Italy	<u>Total</u>     	<u>4,606</u>  2,441 704 436 207 4,779 1,423 728 - -
695	<u>Tools</u> of which Czechoslovakia Poland East Germany West Germany	<u>Total</u>     	<u>4,831</u>  1,289 699 743 315 6,887 1,573 1,884 650 309





SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
711	<u>Power Machinery, Nonelectric</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>11,802</u>	<u>13,757</u>
	of which			
	India		4,947	3,270
	Poland		1,702	2,511
	U.A.R. Egypt		1,581	2,355
	Pakistan		722	151
712	<u>Agricultural Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>13,271</u>	<u>16,197</u>
	of which			
	Ghana		4,675	965
	India		3,067	3,214
	U.A.R. Egypt		1,148	2,202
	East Germany		1,102	1,638
714	<u>Office Machines</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>530</u>
	of which			
	Poland		138	165
715	<u>Metalworking Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>7,162</u>	<u>6,116</u>
	of which			
	Canada		2	123
	Czechoslovakia		1,978	1,107
	Poland		1,792	1,494
	Indonesia		1,288	778
	India		319	519
719	<u>Machines, N.E.S. Nonelectric</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>15,409</u>	<u>18,004</u>
	of which			
	United States		424	606
	India		3,190	1,437
	Indonesia		2,978	1,187
	East Germany		2,575	3,381
722	<u>Electric Power Machinery, Switchgear</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>12,214</u>	<u>21,501</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,146	587
	U.S.S.R.		2,890	3,797
	India		2,239	1,864
	Greece		1,208	442
723	<u>Electrical Distributing Machinery</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>34,850</u>	<u>37,136</u>
	of which			
	United States		2,528	5,083
	U.S.S.R.		13,586	13,224
	Iran		3,330	4,208
	Romania		2,536	999



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
724	<u>Telecommunications Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>6,518</u>	<u>8,993</u>
	of which			
	West Germany		2,673	1,625
	Czechoslovakia		1,786	1,343
	East Germany		293	817
	U.S.S.R.		294	3,217
725	<u>Domestic Electric Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>3,464</u>	<u>2,601</u>
	of which			
	Italy		311	281
	Switzerland		220	-
	East Germany		1,367	367
	Poland		1,192	702
729	<u>Electrical Machinery, N.E.S.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5,988</u>	<u>7,649</u>
	of which			
	Czechoslovakia		1,794	1,216
	Romania		972	1,552
	East Germany		912	1,110
	India		524	-
812	<u>Plumbing, Heating, Lighting Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>3,517</u>	<u>3,538</u>
	of which			
	United States		135	263
	West Germany		908	1,021
	East Germany		970	170
	Poland		645	810
821	<u>Furniture</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>28,232</u>	<u>29,478</u>
	of which			
	United States		7,610	9,584
	Canada		212	190
	West Germany		6,085	6,540
	U.S.S.R.		4,154	2,967
841	<u>Clothing, Not of Fur</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>41,879</u>	<u>53,826</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,268	1,578
	West Germany		8,210	12,419
	Czechoslovakia		6,351	4,686
	East Germany		4,958	1,832
851	<u>Footwear</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>33,192</u>	<u>37,709</u>
	of which			
	United States		521	552
	Canada		275	281
	U.S.S.R.		16,342	21,091
	East Germany		4,645	2,473
	Poland		3,025	3,258



SITC NO.	COMMODITIES - COUNTRIES		VALUE	
			1965	1966
861	<u>Instruments, Apparatus</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1,118</u>	<u>1,504</u>
	of which			
	West Germany		147	172
	Czechoslovakia		146	-
	Hungary		133	254
	Indonesia		129	-
894	<u>Toys, Sporting Goods, Etc.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>3,054</u>	<u>2,948</u>
	of which			
	United States		512	673
	Canada		191	127
	West Germany		750	364
	Switzerland		418	497
899	<u>Other Manufactured Goods</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5,786</u>	<u>5,580</u>
	of which			
	United States		1,283	1,367
	West Germany		1,163	1,217
	Italy		730	636
	Bulgaria		377	269

Source: United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics.





## APPENDIX C

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA  
1966 - 1967

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
			QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	YUGOSLAVIA						
110.	CATTLE, DAIRY, PUREBRED	NO	22	19,000			110
5152	MILK POWDER, SKIM MILK	CWT	2,681	35,350			5152
5159	MILK, CREAM & BY-PROD., POWDERED NES	CWT			6,610	26,262	5159
17340	WHISKY	P GAL	228	1,989	228	1,988	17340
20110	CATTLE HIDES, RAW	NO	15,001	150,548	44,077	449,019	20110
20120	CALF AND KIP SKINS, RAW	NO			1,000	6,048	20120
21230	FLAXSEED	CWT	410,078	2,147,263	110,236	580,709	21230
25330	COPPER SCRAP	CWT	2,592	112,055	7,349	282,799	25330
25439	LEAD & LEAD ALLOY SCRAP, DROSS ETC.	CWT	15,080	127,797			25439
25739	ZINC, ZINC ALLOY SCRAP, DROSS ASHES	CWT	3,302	12,158	5,650	18,853	25739
27120	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 3 GR.	TON	226	99,320	131	38,730	27120
27130	ASBESTOS MILLED FIBRES, GROUP 4 & 5	TON	1,634	310,365	4,660	881,590	27130
27140	ASBESTOS SHORTS, GROUP 6-9 GRADES	TON	603	57,285	30	2,850	27140
34040	WOOD PULP, SULPHITE, UNBL. STRONG	CWT			11,019	55,093	34040
37679	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS, MIXED FIBRES	LB	102	223			37679
38459	KNITTED FABRICS	LB			3,725	14,352	38459
40099	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS N E S	CWT			264	5,585	40099
40299	INORG. BASES & METALLIC OXIDES NES	CWT	4	591			40299
40535	RADIOACTIVE ELEMENTS AND ISOTOPES			14,326			40535
41499	ORGANIC CHEMICALS N E S	CWT			150	5,400	41499
41645	UREA AND NITROGEN SOLUTIONS			3,422			41645
42499	PLASTIC & SYN RUBBER NOT SHAPED NES			24,927		5,437	42499
44219	PIG IRON	TON			560	32,995	44219
45208	COPPER BARS, RODS AND SHAPES N E S	CWT			13,229	652,510	45208
45945	MAGNESIUM			320			45945
46599	BASIC HARDWARE N E S					1,227	46599
49655	BOOT AND SHOE CUT STOCK & FINDINGS					384	49655
50299	ENGINES, TURBINES AND PARTS N E S	NO		7,049		4,977	50299
50369	ELECTRIC MOTORS	NO	2	360			50369
50439	BEARINGS AND PARTS					149	50439
50739	COMPRESSORS, AIR AND GAS, AND PARTS			12,904		1,149	50739
50901	POWER BOILERS, EQUIPMENT AND PARTS	NO				96,180	50901
50980	PUMPS, PUMPING SYSTEMS AND PARTS			4,100		4,314	50980
50999	GEN. PURPOSE INDUS. MACHY & PTS NES					1,290	50999
52199	MINING-QUARRYING MACHY & PARTS NES			3,226			52199
52414	CHAIN SAWS	NO			4	479	52414
52929	CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE MACHY & PT			13,500			52929
52959	PULP & PAPER INDUS. MACHY AND PARTS					220	52959
52969	PRINTING & BOOKBINDING MACHY & PTS			130			52969
52979	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MACHY AND PARTS			5,312		6,756	52979
54116	PLOUGHS AND PARTS N E S	NO			5	5,255	54116
54129	DISC HARROWS AND PARTS	NO			1	1,262	54129
54239	CULTIVATORS AND WEEDERS	NO			1	2,045	54239
54240	PARTS FOR CULTIVATORS AND WEEDERS					1,098	54240
54309	MOWERS	NO	1	1,083			54309
54329	HAYING MACHINERY AND PARTS N E S	NO		109			54329
54399	HARVESTING & RELATED MACHY & PT NES	NO				157	54399
54999	AGRICULTURAL MACHY AND PARTS N E S					134	54999
55121	PARTS OF WHEEL TRACTORS			924		28,968	55121
58019	PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES AND CHASSIS	NO			1	2,950	58019
58085	MOTOR VEHICLE ENGINES AND PARTS	NO	1	500			58085
58099	PARTS & ACCESS. FOR MOTOR VEH. NES			252		681	58099
60039	AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS	NO		359,597		168,076	60039
60099	AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLIES EQUIP & PTS NES			4,691		132	60099
62115	TRACTOR & IMPLEMENT TIRES PNEU. NEW	NO			6	75	62115
63499	COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATION EQUIP NES			22,467		4,115	63499
63905	CABINETS FOR TV, RADIO, PHONOGRAPHS	NO			2	300	63905
63998	COMPONENTS FOR COMMUNIC. EQUIP. NES			19,186		141	63998
66099	NON-ELECTRIC EQUIP FOR COOKING & PT			137			66099
68069	WIRING DEVICES AND PARTS					250	68069
70019	NAVIGATION INSTRUMENTS APPAR. & PTS			663			70019
70069	MEDICAL & REL. INSTR EQUIP & PT NES			296		296	70069
70079	LAB. OPTICAL INSTR. EQUIP & PTS NES					6,513	70079
70099	MEASURING & TESTING EQUIP & PTS NES			444			70099
75059	HAND TOOLS N E S, INCLUDING SETS			300			75059
78369	SUITS, FINE SLACK & SPORT, EXC KNIT	NO			29	1,540	78369
78479	SWEATERS AND CARDIGANS, KNITTED	NO	10	200			78479
78499	OUTERWEAR, KNITTED N E S	NO	8	300			78499
83026	SKATES, ICE	PAIR			2,500	6,110	83026
85049	KITCHEN UTENSILS & PTS NES, COOKING					13,245	85049
86099	HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL EQUIP & PT NES					2,925	86099
89099	PRINTED MATTER N E S			100			89099
90019	STATIONERY & PAPER OFFICE SUPPL NES			5,573		30,508	90019
94629	WORKS OF ART			250			94629
94949	BUTTONS, NEEDLES PINS NOTIONS & PTS					1,805	94949
95044	PAPER BAGS AND MULTIWALL SACKS			46,390			95044
95075	SHIPPING CONTAINERS, TEXTILE			33,530			95075
97020	CONTRACTORS EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS					25,204	97020
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$100.00 EACH			3,422		3,230	97075
				3,663,934		3,484,360	

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Trade of Canada.



## APPENDIX D

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA  
1966 - 1967

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	YUGOSLAVIA		\$		\$	
1709	BEEF AND VEAL, CANNED N E S LB N	2,115	822			1709
4446	SARDINE, CANNED CWT N	38	1,346	260	11,144	4446
4452	TUNA, CANNED CWT N	140	5,602	416	19,150	4452
5149	CHEESE N E S CWT			36	1,971	5149
7659	FRUITS IN LIQ PRESER NOT CANNED NES LB	52,560	8,634	57,602	6,339	7659
8299	NUTS KERNELS SEEDS SHELLED PREP NES LB			121,253	29,353	8299
9399	VEGETABLES, DRIED N E S LB			528	864	9399
9499	VEGETABLES, PRESVD., NOT CANNED NES LB	39,830	12,928			9499
9915	PICKLES PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE LB N			12,414	1,641	9915
11469	PIMENTO, GROUND OR UNGROUND LB	94,600	34,201	96,260	35,147	11469
11499	SPICES, SPICE HERBS SPICE SEEDS NES LB	8,714	2,615	2,394	1,296	11499
14415	HOPS, INCLUDING LUPULIN LB	25,518	26,336	31,608	32,354	14415
17180	MINERAL WATERS, NAT. AND ARTIFICIAL GAL			2,160	2,087	17180
17199	NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES N E S GAL	474	576			17199
17239	GRAPE WINES, STILL, TABLE STRENGTH GAL	5,090	14,395	8,450	23,813	17239
17310	BRANDY P GAL	6,055	48,464	5,426	43,369	17310
17360	LIQUEURS P GAL	775	5,964	12	144	17360
20220	FUR SKINS, FOX NO	495	3,613			20220
20549	ANIMAL BRISTLES AND HUMAN HAIR LB			110	4,739	20549
21199	SEEDS FOR SOWING N E S LB			110	2,703	21199
21974	CRUDE HERBS & PLANT PT FOR MEDICINE		9,494		12,763	21974
24599	VEGETABLE TEXTILE FIBRE & WASTE NES LB	55,115	15,060			24599
30120	UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND WHOLE KIP SQ FT	15,081	10,650			30120
30699	LEATHER N E S SQ FT	1,674	759			30699
33515	VENEER, OAK SQ FT	9,613	963			33515
33919	HANDLES GRIPS BACKS & LIKE PROD NES		7,466		757	33919
33999	WOOD FABRICATED MATERIALS N E S		3,184		4,076	33999
36405	COTTON THREAD FOR SEWING LB	109,925	116,557	3,032	3,536	36405
36468	COTTON YARN, PLYED N E S LB	272,718	256,821	356,931	317,652	36468
36639	NYLON YARN LB	24,659	32,911	12,673	17,965	36639
37302	DUCK AND ALLIED FABRICS, COTTON LB	6,104	2,556	45,279	19,222	37302
37318	DRILL TWILL WARP SATEEN COT COLORED LB			9,922	6,947	37318
37343	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COTTON UNBL. LB	16,987	8,763	175,695	81,053	37343
37345	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT BLEACHED LB	120,751	103,028	270,122	193,828	37345
37348	PRINT CLOTH & SHEETING COT COLORED LB	8,770	8,370			37348
37354	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COT UNBL & BL LB			14,957	10,673	37354
37358	FLANNEL NAPPED FABRIC COTTON COLOR LB			30,976	24,689	37358
37393	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COTTON UNBL NES LB			12,619	5,653	37393
37398	BROAD WOVEN FABRICS COT COLORED NES LB	53,081	29,007	62,767	34,586	37398
37404	JUTE BROAD WOVEN FAB. UP TO 50 IN. LB			47,163	13,906	37404
37415	JUTE BROAD WOVEN FABRICS LB	51,028	14,368			37415
38609	LACE FABRICS LB			45	761	38609
38619	EMBROIDERED AND ORNAMENTED FABRICS LB			78	731	38619
40081	MERCURY CWT	152	104,380	114	33,451	40081
42324	VINYL CHLORIDE RESINS CWT			45	538	42324
42477	VULCANIZED FIBRE IN ROLLS OR SHEETS CWT	134	3,068			42477
42946	GELATIN, INEDIBLE LB	11,000	3,165			42946
45730	ZINC BARS RODS PLATES STRIP & SHEET CWT			750	13,987	45730
45979	NON-FERROUS METALS N E S LB	33,072	12,858	55,115	21,436	45979
46506	BOLTS & HEADED OR THREADED RODS NES		31,345		27,961	46506
46508	NUTS, LOCK NUTS AND STOP NUTS N E S		52,413		218,725	46508
46514	CAP SCREWS		20,071		29,295	46514
46699	CHAIN NES, INCL SHACKLES & FITTINGS				1,255	46699
46829	VALVES, BRASS N E S		3,757			46829
46879	PIPE FITTINGS COPPER & COPPER ALLOY		70,204		168,163	46879
46899	PIPE FITTINGS N E S		8,834		27,951	46899
47278	MAGNESIA, DEAD BURNED OR SINTERED CWT	144,714	474,593	82,758	274,964	47278
47362	GLASS ARTICLES TO BE CUT, MOUNTED		39,700		19,726	47362
47399	GLASS BASIC PRODUCTS N E S				3,637	47399
47654	ABRASIVE WHEELS		1,500			47654
50365	ELECTRIC MOTORS LESS THAN \$30 EACH NO	382	976	1,152	2,924	50365
52303	METAL BORING DRILLING MACHY & PARTS NO	1	16,664	1	24,100	52303
52305	METAL GRINDING MACHINES AND PARTS NO			2	21,489	52305
52308	LATHES, METALWORKING, AND PARTS NES NO	14	33,776	36	159,639	52308
52309	METAL MILLING MACHINES AND PARTS NO			5	52,083	52309
52391	SAWING MACHINES, METAL CUTTING & PT				10,378	52391
54625	AGRICULTURAL EDGE TOOLS AND BLADES		1,734			54625
58149	PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES NES & CHASSIS NO	1	1,572			58149
59169	PLEASURE AND SPORTING CRAFT N E S NO			1	361	59169
59255	PARTS OF OUTBOARD MOTORS				797	59255
61108	BICYCLES NO	500	5,686			61108
63419	TELEPHONE APPARATUS EQUIP AND PARTS				1,890	63419
63737	RADIO RECEIVING SETS TRANSISTOR NES NO			300	820	63737
63749	RADIO RECEIVING SETS NES, EXC. PTS NO	300	3,754	1,076	20,683	63749
63790	PHONOGRAPH RECORDS AND BLANKS NO	15,750	9,667	33,403	21,655	63790
63945	SPEAKERS, ELECTRONIC COMMUNIC & PTS		1,010			63945
67219	FAUCETS TUB-FILLERS SHOWERS & COMB		11,343		9,694	67219
67299	PLUMBERS BRASS GOODS & ACCESS. NES		10,922		15,009	67299
68191	GLOBES REFLECTOR ETC FOR LIGHT FIXT		22,608		7,946	68191
68193	LAMP SHADES SHADE HOLDERS & PTS NES		10,744		1,171	68193
70982	H-OLD & PERSON WEIGHING SCALES & PT NO			400	960	70982
70999	LAB SCIENTIFIC INSTR APPAR & PT NES				816	70999
74012	FURNITURE, WOODEN, HHOLD, NOT UPHOL		122,552		145,304	74012
74016	FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD, UPHOLSTERED		8,016		7,421	74016
74019	FURNITURE FRAMES & HHOLD FURN. NES		17,410		2,247	74019
74039	FURNITURE, SPECIAL PURPOSE N E S		6,631		4,936	74039





(continued)

CLASS	COUNTRY AND COMMODITY	JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1966		JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1967		CLASS
		QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	
	<u>YUGOSLAVIA CON</u>		\$		\$	
75532	ANVILS, VISES AND PARTS		773			75532
75589	HAND TOOLS AND PARTS N E S				917	75589
78312	BLouses, COTTON, EXCEPT KNITTED	NO		1,040	3,758	78312
78317	OUTDOOR JACKETS	NO		1,482	21,039	78317
78318	OVERCOATS AND TOPCOATS	NO		276	2,551	78318
78319	OVERCOATS AND OUTDOOR JACKETS	NO				78319
78325	DRESSES JUMPERS EXCEPT KNITTED NES	NO		75	1,153	78325
78369	SUITS, FINE SLACK & SPORT, EXC KNIT	NO		207	4,606	78369
78399	OUTERWEAR, EXCEPT KNITTED N E S	NO		320	1,213	78399
78445	SUITS AND DRESSES, KNITTED	NO		8,340	85,621	78445
78470	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL MENS BOYS	NO	355			78470
78471	SWEATERS CARDG KNIT WOOL WOMEN GIRL	NO	7,254	113	1,459	78471
78478	SWEATERS & CARDIGANS KNIT SYN FIBRE	NO	2,796	82	971	78478
78485	SHIRTS, OUTERWEAR, KNIT. COTTON NES	NO		4,800	4,820	78485
78649	HEADWEAR N E S	DOZ	129	4,320	2,167	78649
78809	FUR GOODS, APPAREL	NO	85	92	273	78809
78902	HANDKERCHIEFS, COTTON	DOZ				78902
78999	APPAREL ACCESSORIES N E S			1,000	594	78999
79012	BOOTS & SHOES MENS & BOYS LAST-MADE	PAIR	172		2,818	79012
79014	BOOTS SHOES WOMEN & GIRLS LAST-MADE	PAIR	9,997	5,922	10,568	79014
79039	SLIPPERS AND HOUSE FOOTWEAR	PAIR		7,337	16,431	79039
79046	UTILITY FOOTWEAR, FABRIC TOPS	PAIR		7,249	14,195	79046
79099	FOOTWEAR N E S	PAIR	22,577	2,102	4,151	79099
83237	SKIS	PAIR	9,694	42,503	260,021	83237
83289	SPORTING RECREATION EQUIP & PTS NES			14,356	158,842	83289
83709	GAMES AND ENTERTAINMENT EQUIP N E S				9,908	83709
83711	DOLLS				1,355	83711
83736	ELECTRIC TOYS AND PARTS				4,420	83736
83799	CHILDRENS VEHICLES AND PARTS N E S					83799
84432	ORIENTAL RUGS, GENUINE	SQ FT	723			84432
84469	RUGS MATS RUNNER COT & DR SYN FIBRE	SQ FT		4,077	4,763	84469
84499	RUGS, MATS AND RUNNERS N E S			3,701	769	84499
84645	SHEETS, BED, EXCEPT RUBBER	NO			3,673	84645
84711	TABLECLOTHS	LB		14,988	18,050	84711
84715	TABLE NAPKINS, TEXTILE	LB		15,320	18,699	84715
84739	TABLE DRESSER COVERS SCARFS ETC NES	LB		875	807	84739
84805	TOWELS, COTTON	LB	3,336	4,514	6,771	84805
85013	COOK. UTENSILS VITREOUS ENAMEL & PT					85013
85039	FOOD PREP. AND STORAGE UTENSILS NES				5,285	85039
85044	FOOD CHOPPERS, CUTTERS, HAND & PTS				13,660	85044
85049	KITCHEN TOOLS & HAND APPL & PTS NES				415	85049
85059	KITCHEN AND TABLE CUTLERY N E S				22,115	85059
85063	TUMBLER & STEAMWARE GLASS OR CRYSTAL				22,481	85063
86216	PARTS OF DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES				47,247	86216
86499	LUGGAGE N E S				3,544	86499
86608	MATCHES EXCEPT BOOK MATCHES				2,354	86608
86712	TRAYS				896	86712
86716	HHOLD BASKETS BOXES CANS & BAGS NES				37,152	86716
86730	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE, GLASS				1,128	86730
86732	ART AND DECORATIVE WARE N E S					86732
86739	WARDROBE ACCESSORIES, BAGS, COVERS				50,239	86739
86799	HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND PARTS N E S				12,432	86799
87199	BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR HUMANS NES					87199
87405	ASCORBIC ACID, VITAMIN C, AND SALTS					87405
87950	SULFONAMIDES AND THEIR SALTS					87950
89341	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS NES EXC ENGLISH					89341
89349	BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS N E S					89349
89581	TOURIST LITERATURE					89581
94608	PAINTINGS AND PASTELS, MADE BY HAND NO			164	153,109	94608
94620	SCULPTURES AND STATUES, ORIGINAL	NO		4	15,085	94620
94640	COLLECTIONS & COLLECTORS ITEMS NES					94640
94929	SIGNS AND ADVERTISING DISPLAYS NES				13,882	94929
95036	SHIPPING CONTAINERS GLASS & PTS NES				36,331	95036
97010	IMPORT PACKING, RE-USABLE NOT DESCR					97010
97030	GOODS RETURNED WITHIN FIVE YEARS					97030
97075	SHIPMENTS OF LESS THAN \$200.00 EACH					97075
			2,638,241		3,753,639	

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics - Trade of Canada.





## APPENDIX E

ONTARIO EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA  
1966

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COMMODITIES	VALUE Canadian \$'000
Cattle	19.0
Rawhide and Skins, Except Fur Skins	31.0
Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels	1,027.8
Copper in Ores, Concentrates and Scrap	53.5
Inorganic Bases and Metallic Oxides	.6
Other Inorganic Chemicals	14.3
Fertilizer and Fertilizer Material	3.4
Plastics and Synthetic Rubbers, Not Shaped	24.9
Other Nonferrous Metals and Alloys	.3
General Purpose Industrial Machinery	16.2
Drilling, Excavating, Mining, Oil and Gas Machinery	5.9
Haying, Harvesting, Threshing and Related Machinery	1.2
Tractors	.9
Road Motor Vehicles	36.3
Aircraft	1.4
Communication and Related Equipment	41.7
Cooking Equipment for Foods	.1
Measuring, Controlling Laboratory, Medical and Optical Equipment	1.0
Hand Tools and Miscellaneous Cutlery	.3
Printed Matter	.1
Firearms, Ammunition and Ordnance	91.9
Miscellaneous End Products	.3
Special Trade Transactions	1.8
TOTAL-	1,373.9

Source: D.B.S. Trade of Canada.



## APPENDIX F

UNITED STATES EXPORTS TO YUGOSLAVIA OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE  
1966

Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month Dec. (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date 1966 (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month Dec. (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date 1966 (dollars)
YUGOSLAVIA				091	MARGARINE AND SHORTENING	-	496
0	FOOD AND LIVE ANIMALS	1 784 632	87 799 739	099	FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	11 701	75 477
1	BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	125 470	1 443 996	112	BEVERAGES, ALCOHOLIC	-	222
2	CRUDE MATRLS INEDIB EXC FUEL	8 654 047	33 789 944	122	TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	125 470	1 443 774
3	MINERAL FUELS LUBRICANTS ETC	613 386	7 414 520	211	HIDES/SKINS UNDRSSD, EXC FUR	91 113	3 054 319
4	OILS & FATS, ANIMAL & VEG	2 979 030	4 878 300	212	FUR SKINS, UNDRRESSED	-	128 880
5	CHEMICALS	236 703	2 881 424	231	RUBBER, CRD, INCL SYN&RECLMD	9 933	136 586
6	MFD GOODS BY CHIEF MATERIAL	57 289	2 734 608	242	WOOD IN THE RGH OR RGHLY SOR	-	7 043
7	MACHINERY & TRANSPORT EQUIP	3 063 685	28 319 519	243	WOOD, SHAPED OR SIMPLY WORKD	-	108 210
8	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	701 800	3 352 976	251	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	231 729	1 254 450
9	ITEMS NOT CLASSIFIED BY KIND	16 113	558 641	262	WOOL AND OTHER ANIMAL HAIR	-	49 348
02	DAIRY PRODUCTS AND EGGS	1 800	364 193	263	RAW COTTON INCL WASTE	8 256 872	22 534 157
03	FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS	-	256 000	266	MAN-MD FIB & WASTE EX GLASS	24 400	44 152
04	CEREALS & CEREAL PREPRIONS	31 884	80 904 631	267	TEXTILE FAB WASTE INCL RAGS	1 500	29 884
05	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	-	47 467	271	FERTILIZERS, CRUDE	-	134 039
06	SUGAR SUGR PREPRION & HONEY	992	992	273	STONE, SAND, AND GRAVEL	-	834
07	COFFEE COCOA TEA SPICES ETC	-	6 000	274	SULFUR & CRUDE IRON PYRITES	-	104 816
08	FEEDING-STUFF FOR ANIMAL NEC	1 738 255	6 144 483	275	NATRL ABRSVS INC IND DIAMNDS	-	4 023
09	MISC FOOD PREPARATIONS, NEC	11 701	75 973	276	CRUDE MINERALS, NEC	-	9 804
11	BEVERAGES	-	222	282	IRON AND STEEL SCRAP	-	2 909 906
12	TOBACCO & TOBAC MANUFACTURES	125 470	1 443 774	283	NON-FERROUS MTL ORES & CONC	-	1 620
21	HIDES SKINS FURSKINS UNDRSSD	91 113	3 183 199	284	NON-FERROUS METAL SCRAP	38 500	3 112 366
23	RUBBER, CRUDE INC RECLAIM & SYN	9 933	136 586	291	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS, NEC	-	165 507
24	WOOD, LUMBER AND CORK	-	115 253	321	COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETS	601 414	5 815 282
25	PULP AND WASTE PAPER	231 729	1 254 450	332	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	11 972	1 596 512
26	TEXTILE FIBERS AND WASTES	8 282 772	22 657 541	341	GAS, NATURAL & MANUFACTURED	-	2 726
27	CRUDE FERTILIZERS & MINERALS	-	253 516	411	OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL, NEC	-	166 042
28	METALLIFEROUS ORES & SCRAP	38 500	6 023 892	421	OILS, VEGETABLE, FIXED, SOFT	2 979 030	4 697 063
29	ANIMAL & VEG MTRL NEC CRUDE	-	165 507	431	OILS PROC & WAXES VEG & ANML	-	15 195
32	COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETS	601 414	5 815 282	512	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	142 128	924 602
33	PETROLEUM & PETROL PRODUCTS	11 972	1 596 512	513	INORG CHEM ELMNTS, OXIDES, ETC	1 116	108 450
34	GAS, NATURAL & MANUFACTURED	-	2 726	514	INORGANIC CHEMICALS NEC	-	338 181
41	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	-	166 042	515	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIALS	-	5 416
42	VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS, FXD	2 979 030	4 697 063	533	PIGMENTS, PAINTS & MATRLS NEC	-	16 604
43	OILS PROC & WAXES VEG & ANML	-	15 195	541	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	34 436	693 078
51	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS & COMPOUND	143 244	1 376 649	551	ESSENT OILS & PERFME ETC MAT	651	14 869
53	DYEING COLORING ETC MATERIALS	-	16 604	554	SOAPS, CLEANSERS, POLISHES ETC	13 970	89 773
54	MEDICINAL & PHARM PRODUCTS	34 436	693 078	571	EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECH PROD	41 114	56 234
55	ESSENT OILS ETC & POLISH ETC	14 621	104 642	581	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLs NEC	854	156 741
57	EXPLOSIVES & PYROTECH PROD	41 114	56 234	599	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	2 434	477 476
58	RESINS SYN PLASTIC MTRLs ETC	854	156 741	612	LEATHER MANUFACTURES, NEC	-	214
59	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS & MTRL NEC	2 434	477 476	613	FUR SKINS, DRESSED	-	26 400
61	LEATHR & ART NEC & FURSKN DR	-	26 614	621	RUBBER MATERIALS NEC	512	750
62	RUBBER MANUFACTURES, NEC	1 086	9 546	629	RUBBER ARTICLES NEC	574	8 796
63	WOOD & CORK MANUFACTURES NEC	-	14 166	631	WOOD VENEERS, PLYWOOD, ETC	-	8 566
64	PAPER PAPERBOARD & MFRS	27 529	574 938	632	WOOD MANUFACTURES, NEC	-	5 600
65	YARN FABRIC & ARTICLES TEXTILE	10 152	468 150	641	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	13 399	472 890
66	NONMETL MINERAL MANUFCTR NEC	3 505	111 399	642	PAPER/PAPERBOARD, ARTCLS OF	14 130	102 048
67	IRON AND STEEL	651	210 287	651	TEXTILE YARN AND THREAD	-	395 007
68	NON-FERROUS METALS	888	1 010 354	652	COTTON FABRICS WOVEN NEC	7 251	9 036
69	MANUFACTURES OF METAL, NEC	13 478	309 154	653	TEXTILE FAB WOV NEC EXC COT	770	40 739
71	MACHINERY, OTH THAN ELECTRIC	769 753	12 083 357	654	TRIMMINGS A OTH SMALL WAKES	600	600
72	ELEC MACHINRY APPARATUS ETC	443 612	4 205 427	655	SPECIAL TEXT FAB A PRODUCTS	500	3 849
73	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	1 850 320	12 030 735	656	TEXTILE MADE-UP ARTICLES NEC	1 031	18 919
81	PLUMBNG ETC FIXTRS & FITNGS	-	2 297	662	BRICK OTH CLAY CONSTRUCT MAT	-	41 826
82	FURNITURE	550	27 836	663	MINERAL MANUFACTURES, NEC	2 563	44 775
84	CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES	128 656	1 211 603	664	GLASS	-	7 565
85	FOOTWEAR, NEW	1 375	4 709	665	GLASSWARE	942	12 353
86	PROF INS FOTO GOODS CLKS ETC	90 857	806 751	667	PEARLS, DIAM & PREC ETC STNS	-	4 880
89	MISC MANUFACTRD ARTICLES NEC	480 362	1 299 780	671	PIG IRON ETC & FERROALLOYS	-	23 954
93	SPEC TRANS NOT CLASS BY KIND	16 113	555 641	673	IRON OR STEEL BARS RODS ETC	-	280
94	ANIMALS NEC, INCL ZOO ANMLs	-	3 000	674	IRN OR STL PLATES SHEETS ETC	-	16 690
022	MILK AND CREAM	1 800	364 193	677	I OR S WIRE, EXC INSLTD ELEC	-	1 434
031	FISH, FRSH, FRZN, SALTD, DRD	-	256 000	678	I OR S TUBES, PIPES & FITNG	651	158 624
041	WHEAT, INCL MESLIN, UNMILLED	-	79 571 578	679	I OR S ROUGH CASTNGS FORNGNGS	-	9 305
044	CORN (MAIZE), UNMILLED	-	223 920	681	SILVER & PLAT UNWR OR P WRKD	200	18 900
046	WHEAT FLOUR, MEAL AND GROATS	17 713	1 076 604	682	COPPER AND COPPER ALLOYS	-	37 541
047	FLOUR, MEAL AND GROATS, NEC	14 171	27 782	683	NICKEL AND NICKEL ALLOYS	-	198 381
048	CEREAL FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	-	4 747	684	ALUMINUM AND ALUMINUM ALLOYS	688	724 928
053	FRUIT, PREP OR PRESERVED, NEC	-	47 467	689	BASE METALS AND ALLOYS, NEC	-	30 604
061	SUGAR, SYRUP AND HONEY	992	992	692	CONTAINR FOR STRGE TRANS, MTL	830	10 024
072	COCOA	-	6 000	693	WIRE PROD EXC INSL ELECTRIC	-	37 304
081	FEED-STUFF FOR ANIMALS, NEC	1 738 255	6 144 483	694	NAILS BOLTS ETC IRN STL CPFR	1 124	11 425
				695	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACHINES	10 067	186 095
				697	HOUSEHLD WARE, EQUIP, BASE MTL	1 457	1 457
				698	MANUFACTURES OF BASE MTL NEC	-	62 849
				711	POWER GENR MACH EXC EL & PTS	155 235	1 421 750
				712	AGRI MACH APPL & PTS, TRCTRS	112 026	2 157 993
				714	OFFICE MACHINES AND PARTS	13 571	412 382
				715	METALWORKING MACHINERY	270 405	920 738
				717	TEXTILE & LEA MACHY & PARTS	8 622	184 673
				718	MACH FOR SPECIAL IND & PARTS	34 132	3 511 501
				719	MACHNRY, APPLNCES & PTS, NEC	175 762	3 474 320
				722	ELECT PRW MACHY SWTCHSR & PT	324 577	1 320 976
				723	ELECTRICITY DIST EQUIP & PTS	596	63 440
				724	TELECOMMUNICATIONS APP & PTS	23 449	579 106
				725	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	470	8 812
				726	ELECTRO-MED, X-RAY APP & PTS	-	52 661
				729	ELECT MACHY APPR & PARTS NEC	94 520	2 180 432
				731	RAILWAY VEHICLES & PARTS	932 681	7 526 216





(continued)

Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)	Commodity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date (dollars)
732	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES; VEH PTS	872 769	3 508 590	5147	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; NEC	-	108 597
733	VEHICLES; NEC; AND PARTS	-	3 604	5150	RADIOACTIVE & ASSOC MATERIAL	-	5 416
734	AIRCRAFT AND PARTS	24 135	965 085	5331	PIGMENTS & PIGMENT-LIKE MTRLS	-	6 354
735	SHIPS; BOATS; ETC	20 735	26 440	5333	PAINTS & RELATED MTRLS NEC	-	10 250
812	PLUMB; HEAT; LIGHT FIXT ETC	-	2 297	5411	VITAMINS; BULK EXC 2 SUBSTNC	-	9 356
821	FURNITURE	550	27 836	5413	ANTIBIOTICS; BULK EXC 2 SUBST	-	398 609
841	CLTHNG NEC ELAS KNIT FAB ETC	124 656	1 206 728	5415	HORMONES; BULK; EXC OF 2 SUBST	3 250	26 500
842	CLOTHING & ARTICLES OF FUR	4 000	4 875	5416	GLYCOSIDE; BLOOD DERIVATS; ETC	474	13 102
851	FOOTWEAR; NEW; EXC ORTHOPEDC	1 375	4 709	5417	MEDICINALS; PHARMACEUTCL PREP	30 712	243 985
861	SCIENTIFIC ETC INSTR & APPAR	70 231	709 998	5418	MEDIC & PHARM PROD CHARITY	-	326
862	PHOTOG & CINEMATOGRAPH SUPPLS	1 989	19 703	5419	PHARMCTL GOODS & PREPS NEC	-	1 200
863	M P FILM EXPOSED/DEVELOPED	18 637	76 806	5511	ESSENTIAL OILS AND RESINOIDS	651	5 781
864	WATCHES AND CLOCKS	-	244	5512	SYNTHETIC PERFUME & FLAVR MTRL	-	9 088
891	SOUND EQUIP ETC & MUSC INSTR	471 002	1 094 703	5542	SURFCE ACTV AGNTS; WASH PREPS	13 970	89 773
892	PRINTED MATTER	702	27 007	5711	EXPLOSIVES; PREPD & POWDERS	36 875	46 427
893	ARTCLS FINISHED; PLASTIC NEC	1 493	32 855	5712	CAPS AND FUSES	1 455	7 023
894	PERAMBULATORS; GAMES; ETC	-	105 240	5713	PYROTECHNICAL ARTICLES	2 784	2 784
895	OFFICE & STATNRY SUPPL NEC	320	11 226	5811	CONDNSTN; POLYADDTN; PLASTICS	254	32 898
896	WORKS OF ART; ANTIQUES; ETC	-	7 000	5812	POLYMZN & COPOLYMZN PLASTICS	600	119 608
899	MANUFACTURED ARTICLES NEC	6 845	21 744	5813	VUL FIBR & CELLULOSIC PLSTCS	-	4 235
931	SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS N/CLASS	16 113	555 641	5995	STARCH; GLUTN; CASEIN; GLUE; ETC	-	3 999
941	ANIMALS; LIVE; NEC; INC ZOO ANM	-	3 000	5997	OTH ORGANIC CHEM PRODS NEC	-	188 790
941	ANIMALS; LIVE; NEC; INC ZOO ANM	-	3 000	5999	CHEMICAL PRODS & PREPS NEC	2 434	284 687
0122	MILK AND CREAM; DRY	1 800	364 193	6121	MACHINE BELTNG & ARTCLS; LEA	-	214
0311	FISH; FRESH; CHILLED OR FRZN	-	256 000	6130	FUR SKINS; DRESSD; INCL DYED	-	26 400
0410	WHEAT AND MESLIN; UNMILLED	-	79 571 578	6210	RUBBER SHEETS; HOSE; TUBNG; ETC	512	750
0440	CORN (MAIZE); UNMILLED	-	223 920	6291	RUBBR TRES & TBES; VEHCL; AROFT	-	3 778
0460	WHEAT FLOUR; MEAL & GROATS	17 713	1 076 604	6294	BELTS AND BELTING OF RUBBER	574	1 836
0470	MEAL & FLOUR OF CEREALS; NEC	14 171	27 782	6298	ARTICLES OF RUBBER; NEC	-	3 182
0488	CEREAL; FLOUR & STARCH PREPS	-	4 747	6318	WOOD; SIMPLY SHAPED OR WORKD	-	8 566
0535	FRUIT & VEG JUICES; UNFRMNTD	-	41 797	6328	MFG ARTICLES OF WOOD; NEC	-	5 600
0538	FRUIT; NUTS; PREP; PRES; NEC	-	5 670	6412	PAPER; PRINT & WRIT; EX NEWS	-	266
0613	SUGAR; BEET AND CANE	992	6 002	6413	KRAFT PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	13 399	457 341
0723	COCOA PASTE OR BUTTER	-	6 000	6418	PAPER & PAPERBOARD; MACH-MDE	-	4 091
0813	OIL-CAKE; MEAL AND RESIDUES	1 738 255	5 115 479	6419	PAPR/PAPRBRD IN ROLLS; NEC	-	1 192
0819	FOOD WASTE & PREP ANMAL FEED	-	29 000	6421	BOXES & OTH CONTRS; PRBRD	7 101	54 923
0910	EDIBLE FATS; PREPARED	-	496	6422	PAPER; CORRESPONDENCE; NEC	-	300
0999	FOOD RELIEF OR CHARITY NEC	11 701	75 477	6423	PAPER STATNRY EXC CORRES NEC	-	210
1124	DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	-	222	6429	ARTICLES OF PAPER; ETC; NEC	7 029	46 615
1221	CIGARS; CIGARETTES & CIGARILLOS	501	1 633	6516	YARN THREAD; NONCELLULOSIC	-	395 007
1222	CIGARETTES	124 185	1 440 233	6521	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN GREY	736	736
1223	TOBACCO; MANUFACTURED; NEC	784	1 008	6522	FABRIC COTTON WOVEN EXC GREY	6 515	6 515
2111	CATTLE; EQUINE HIDES; UNDRSD	91 113	2 998 096	6523	FAB COT WOV UND 10 YDS LONG	-	1 785
2112	CALF & KIP SKINS; UNDRRESSED	-	34 860	6535	FABRIC NONCELLULOSIC WOVEN	-	17 692
2117	SHEEP & LAMB SKINS; WOOL OFF	-	20 898	6536	FABRIC CELLULOSIC FIB WOVEN	-	21 881
2119	HIDES & SKINS NEC; UNDRRESSED	-	20 465	6537	FAB TEXT KNIT NOT ELASTIC	-	396
2120	FUR SKINS; UNDRRESSED	-	128 880	6538	FABRICS OF GLSS FIBERS	770	770
2311	RUBBER; CRD; NTL & SIMLR GUM	9 933	23 865	6540	TRIMMINGS & OTH SMALL WARES	600	600
2312	RUBBER; SYNTHETIC AND SUBST	-	112 721	6554	TEXTILE FABRIC COATED ETC	500	2 817
2423	LOGS; HARDWOOD	-	7 043	6558	ARTICLES; TEXTILE FOR PLANT	-	1 032
2432	LUMBER; SOFTWOOD	-	79 215	6561	BAGS AND SACKS; TEXTILE	1 031	13 269
2433	LUMBER; HARDWOOD	-	28 995	6562	ARTICLES; MADE-UP CANVAS	-	5 650
2515	COTTON PULP AND PULP; NEC	-	214 073	6623	REFRACTORY BRICK & CON MATLS	-	41 826
2516	CHEM-WDPULP DISSOLVNG GRADES	231 729	1 040 377	6631	GRND & POL & ABR WHLS & STNS	2 553	22 578
2620	WASTE WOOL & OTH ANIMAL HAIR	-	36 353	6634	HICA; WORKED & ARTICLES	-	940
2625	COARSE ANIMAL HAIR NT CARDED	-	12 995	6635	MINERAL INSULATING MATL NEC	-	5 016
2631	COTTON; RAW; OTH THAN LINTERS	8 256 122	22 533 407	6636	MFG OF MIN MATL NEC EX CERAM	-	631
2634	COTTON; CARDED OR COMBED	750	750	6637	REF & HEAT IN PRD EX CON MTL	-	547
2642	FIBERS; MAN-MADE NONCELLULOS	24 400	38 341	6638	ASBESTOS MFRS & FRICTION MTL	-	13 633
2660	MAN-MD FIB WASTE NOT CARDED	-	5 811	6639	ARTICLES OF CERAMIC MTLS NEC	-	1 430
2670	TEXTILE FAB WASTE INCL RAGS	1 500	29 384	6649	GLASS NEC	-	7 565
2711	NATURAL FERTILZRS; MINRL OR VEG	-	8 932	6658	LAB GLASSWARE & GLAS ART NEC	942	12 353
2713	NATURAL PHOSPHATE FERTZRS	-	125 107	6670	PEARLS; DIAM & PREC ETC STNP	-	4 880
2734	GRAVEL AND CRUSHED STONE	-	834	6716	FERROROALLOYS; NEC	-	23 954
2741	SULFUR CRUDE AND REFINED	-	104 816	6732	IRON OR STL BARS; RODS; ETC	-	280
2752	NATURAL ABRASIVES NEC	-	4 023	6744	IRON OR STL SHEET & PLTE; NEC	-	16 690
2761	NATURAL ASPHALT AND BITUMEN	-	972	6770	I OR S WIRE; EXC INSLTD ELEC	-	1 434
2762	CLAY & REFRACTORY MINRLS NEC	-	3 020	6781	CAST IRON PIPES AND TUBES	-	8 588
2769	NONMETALLIC MINERALS NEC	-	5 812	6785	I OR S PIPE & TUBE FITTINGS	651	70 496
2820	IRON AND STEEL SCRAP	-	2 909 906	6786	IRON OR STEEL PIPES & TUBES	-	79 540
2839	ORE & CONCENTRT BASE MTL NEC	-	1 620	6792	STEEL CASTNGS IN ROUGH STATE	-	6 387
2840	NON-FERROUS MTL SCR EX ZINC	38 500	3 112 366	6793	I OR S FORNGNGS IN ROUGH STAT	-	2 918
2910	CRUDE ANIMAL MATERIALS; NEC	-	165 507	6811	SILVER; UNWRKD OR PRTRY WRKD	200	200
3214	COAL	601 414	5 815 282	6812	PLAT ETC MTLS UNWR OR P WRKD	-	18 700
3321	GASOLINE & GASO BLEND AGENTS	-	2 179	6822	COPPER & COPPER AL; WROUGHT	-	37 541
3325	LUBRICATING OILS AND GREASES	8 641	590 603	6831	NICKEL & NICKEL AL; UNWROUGHT	-	119 765
3326	PETROLEUM JELLY AND WAXES	-	15 680	6832	NICKEL & NICKEL AL; WROUGHT	-	78 616
3329	PET & COAL PROD NEC EX CHEM	3 331	988 050	6840	ALUM UNWROUGHT & BAR ROD ETC	-	716 091
4111	NATURAL GAS & NAT GAS LIQUID	-	2 726	6842	ALUM & ALUM AL; WROUGHT NEC	688	8 837
4113	FISH AND MARINE MAMMAL OIL	-	2 259	6893	MAGNSM & BERYL; WRGT OR UNWR	-	30 604
4113	ANIMAL OILS; FATS & GREASES	-	163 783	6923	COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS	830	10 024
4312	SOYBEAN OIL EXC HYDROGENATED	2 979 030	4 697 063	6931	WIRE CABLES ETC NOT ELEC INS	-	37 304
4313	FATTY ACIDS AND BY-PRODUCTS	-	15 195	6941	NAILS; TACKS ETC IR; ST COPP	-	6 665
5120	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	142 128	924 602	6942	NUTS BOLTS ETC IRN STL COPP	1 124	4 760
5131	OXYGEN & OTHER RARE GASES	1 116	3 478	6952	TOOLS FOR HAND OR MACH NEC	10 067	186 095
5132	CHEMICAL ELEMENTS; NEC	-	90 934	6971	DOMESTIC STOVES ETC NON-ELEC	300	300
5133	INORG ACIDS & OXYGN CPDS	-	4 260	6972	DOM UTEN IRN STL ALUM & COPP	1 157	1 157
5134	HALOGEN SULFR CPMD; NON-METL	-	2 032	6981	HARDWARE BSE MTL INCL LOCKS	-	10 530
5136	AMMONIA; MFL OXDS; INORG BASES	-	7 056	6983	CHAINS & PTS OF IRON & STEEL	-	9 294
5146	SODIUM & POTASSIUM COMPOUNDS	-	229 584	6986	SPRINGS & LVS IRN STL & COPP	-	2 600





(continued)

Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month  (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date  (dollars)	Com- modity number	Country of destination and Schedule B commodity description	Current month  (dollars)	Cumulative, January to date  (dollars)
6988	CHNS NEC CLOS & WLD RODS ETC	-	3 493	8941	WHLCHAIRS, PERAMBULATORS NEC	-	300
6989	ARTICLES OF BASE METALS NEC	-	36 932	8942	CHLDNRS TOWS, INDOOR GMS ETC	-	93 575
7111	STEAM GENR PWR BOILERS & PTS	1 225	370 766	8943	NON-MIL ARMS&PTS, EXC PISTOLS	-	700
7112	STEAM GENR PWR BOILER ACCESS	-	396	8944	FISHNG, HUNTING, OUTDR SPRT EQP	-	10 665
7113	STEAM ENGINES, TURBINES & PTS	-	24 081	8952	PENS, PENCILS, CRAYONS, CHALK	320	6 902
7114	AIRCRAFT ENGINES AND PARTS	69 422	403 231	8959	INK, INK PADS, OFFCE SUPPLY NEC	-	4 324
7115	INT CMB ENG, EX AIRCRAFT, & PTS	84 588	563 912	8960	WORKS OF ART, ANTIQUES, ETC	-	7 000
7117	NUCLEAR REACTORS, AND PARTS	-	56 840	8992	HAND SIEVES, PLAITS, ETC	-	835
7118	ENGINES, NEC, AND PARTS	-	2 524	8993	CANDLES ETC & SMOKERS ARTLS	-	645
7121	MACH FOR CULT, ETC SOIL & PTS	-	30 173	8995	BUTTONS, COMBS, FASTENERS, ETC	3 225	7 630
7122	HARVESTING, ETC MACHS & PARTS	24 881	1 326 562	8996	ORTHOPEDIC APPLIANCES, ETC	3 620	12 080
7123	DAIRY MACHINES, NEC, & PARTS	-	11 644	8999	OTHER MFD ARTICLES NEC	-	554
7125	TRACTORS, EX ROAD & IND TRCTS	81 194	752 829	9310	SPECIAL TRANSACTION N/CLASFD	16 113	555 641
7129	AGRIC MACHY, APPL NEC & PTS	5 951	36 785	9410	ANIMALS, LIVE, NEC INC ZOO ANM	-	3 000
7141	TYPEWRTRS & CHECK-WRITNG MCH	3 437	12 604				
7142	COMPUTERS, CALCULATING ETC MCH	-	268 916		YUGOSLAVIA TOTAL . . . . .	18 232 155	173 173 667
7143	STAT MCH PUNCHO CARD OR TAPE	-	25 686				
7149	OFFICE MACH NEC, OFF MCH PTS	10 134	105 176				
7151	MACHINE TOOLS, METALWORKING	-	600 910				
7152	METALWORKING MCH, EX TLS & PTS	269 725	319 828				
7171	TEXT MACH INCL LNDRY, & PTS	1 524	92 900				
7172	LEATHR, ETC WKG MCH, NEC, & PTS	-	500				
7173	SEWING MACHINES AND PARTS	7 098	91 273				
7181	PULP & PAPER PROC MACH & PTS	-	67 371				
7182	PRINTNG & BOOKBNDRG MCH & PTS	-	11 434				
7183	FOOD PROCSNG IND MACH & PTS	13 169	50 232				
7184	CONSTR MINING MCHS NEC & PTS	20 286	2 404 635				
7185	MINRL MLD, GLSS WKG MCH & PTS	677	977 829				
7191	HEATING & COOLING EQUIPMENT	24 471	1 158 765				
7192	PUMPS AND CENTRIFUGES & PTS	34 567	765 115				
7193	MECHANICAL HANDLING EQUIPMNT	32 412	815 552				
7195	POWERD TOOLS NONEL NEC & PTS	10 014	168 909				
7196	NONELECT MACHINES, NEC & PTS	-	92 654				
7197	BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS & PTS	17 902	163 124				
7198	MACHNRY, MECH APPL NEC & PTS	40 627	130 741				
7199	PTS & ACCESS FOR MACHNRY, NEC	15 769	179 460				
7221	ELECTRIC POWER MACHY & PTS	67 865	513 261				
7222	ELEC CIRCT MKNG & BRKNG APPR	256 712	807 715				
7231	INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE	-	61 439				
7232	ELECT INSULATORS & FITTINGS	596	2 001				
7241	TV RECEIVRS, TUNERS, & CHASSIS	-	1 069				
7249	TELECOM APPR & PARTS NEC	23 449	578 037				
7250	ELECT EQUIP & APPL, HH & PTS	470	8 812				
7261	ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPR & PTS	-	19 720				
7262	X-RAY APPARATUS & PTS	-	32 941				
7291	BATTERIES AND PARTS	-	36 163				
7292	ELECTRIC LAMPS AND PARTS	3 526	11 879				
7293	ELECTRN TUBES, SIMLR & PTS	6 624	320 662				
7294	AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL EQUIP	7 330	44 309				
7295	ELEC MEASURN & CNTRL INSTR	61 647	1 125 337				
7296	ELECTROMECH HAND TOOLS & PTS	1 452	1 452				
7299	ELECTRICAL MACHY & PTS, NEC	13 941	640 630				
7310	RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES, CARS, ETC	904 600	7 461 255				
7317	PARTS OF RAILWAY VEHICLES	28 081	64 961				
7320	ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES	843 755	2 548 474				
7328	MTR VEH & TRCTR PTS & ACCESS	29 014	960 116				
7330	VEHICLES, NEC, AND PARTS	-	3 604				
7341	AIRCRAFT, HEAVIER THAN AIR	-	259 128				
7349	AIRSHIPS & BALLOONS, & PARTS	24 135	706 757				
7355	SHIPS & BOATS, NONMILITARY	20 735	26 440				
8121	CENTRAL HEATING APPARATUS	-	580				
8122	SAN & PLUMB FIXT & FIT CERAM	-	834				
8124	LIGHT FIX & FIT, LAMPS & PTS	-	883				
8210	FURNITURE	550	27 836				
8411	CLOTHING TEXT FAB NOT KNIT	-	950				
8412	ACCESSORIES TEXT FAB NT KNIT	-	639				
8414	CLTHG ELAS FAB ARTS ETC KNIT	-	1 438				
8415	HEADGEAR INCL HEAD-BANDS ETC	-	1 188				
8416	CLOTHING & ACCESSORIES RUBBR	-	1 266				
8418	CLTHNG & FTHR, EX NEW FOR RLF	124 656	1 201 247				
8420	CLOTHING & ARTICLES OF FUR	4 000	4 875				
8510	FOOTWEAR, NEW, EXC ORTHOPEDC	1 375	4 709				
8611	OPTICAL ELEMENTS	-	10 329				
8613	MICROSCOPES, OPTCL APPLNG, NEC	-	1 641				
8614	CAMERAS, STILL & FLASH APPR	-	8 176				
8615	MOTION PIC CAMERAS, PROJTR, ETC	552	16 385				
8616	PHOTOGR & MOTN PIC EOPT, NEC	950	6 628				
8617	MEDICAL, DENTAL INSTR, EX ELEC	2 820	54 289				
8618	METERS & COUNTERS NON-ELECT	1 177	4 744				
8619	SURVEYNG, NAVGATONL ETC INSTR	64 732	607 806				
8624	PLTS, FILM UNEX & PHOTO PAPER	1 989	19 703				
8630	MOTION PICTURE FILM, EXPOSED	18 637	76 806				
8640	CLOCKS, CLOCK MOVEMENTS, PARTS	-	244				
8911	PHONOGRAPHS, SOUND RECORDERS	442 498	909 327				
8912	PHONOGRPH RCRDS, RCRDNG MFD	28 504	161 500				
8914	PIANOS, OTHER STRING MUSC INST	-	23 681				
8918	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS NEC	-	200				
8921	MAPS, BOOKS, BOUND PERIODICALS	-	20 101				
8929	PRINTED MATTER NEC	702	6 906				
8930	FINISHED PLASTIC PRODCTS, NEC	1 493	32 855				

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.



## APPENDIX G

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN YUGOSLAVIA, CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

#### Public Holidays

January 1	-	New Year's Day
May 1	-	Labour Day
July 4	-	Fighter's Day
November 7	-	October Revolution Day
November 29	-	Republic Day
December 22	-	People's Army Day

#### Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the dinar of 100 paras.  
In January 1966, the dinar was devalued, the  
new dinar being equal to 100 at the old rate.

Coins: 50 paras; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 old dinars.  
Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 old dinars;  
1, 5, 10, 50 new dinars.

The par value is 0.0710937 gram of fine gold per  
Yugoslav Dinar or Din 12.50 = U.S. \$1.

#### Value of

Foreign Currency	Canadian Dollar
Unit in	in Foreign
Canadian Dollars	Currency Units

as at June 7, 1968.

0.0862

11.47









